PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,941—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th March.
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
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Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

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S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 11th March.

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S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

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S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

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NOTICE.

A PETITION has been presented in the SHERIFF COURT of FORFARSHIRE, at Arbroath, at the instance of Mrs. ELIZABETH MORE of TURVILLE, wife of FRED. MACKNESS TURVILLE, Brass-founder, of 138 Queen Street, Melbourne, in Victoria, Australia, with consent and concurrence of the said FRED. MACKNESS TURVILLE, as her Curator and Administrator in Law, and Miss MARGARET LEAH MOSS, residing at Kensington Hill, Melbourne, Australia, only child of the marriage between GEORGE MOSS, residing at Kensington Hill, aforesaid, and the now deceased MARGARET MORE or MOSS, his spouse, with consent and concurrence of the said GEORGE MOSS, as her Curator in Law, praying the Court in terms of the Presumption of "Life Limitation (Scotland) Act 1891," to find that GEORGE MORE, Shipcarpenter, Arbroath, has disappeared, that the date on which he was last known to be alive was on or about 28th September 1868, and that he shall be presumed to have died on the 28th of September, 1875, or that he died on such other date as the Court may consider proved, and to find any Defenders offering opposition thereto liable in expenses. On which Petition the following Interlocutor has been pronounced.

"Arbroath, 10th Feb. 1897.—The Sheriff-Substitute appoints intimation of the foregoing petitions and of this delivery to be made to GEORGE MORE, before mentioned, by sending a copy thereof to the office of the Keeper of Edictal Citations, Edinburgh, and also by posting up a copy of said Petition and Deliverance on the walls of the Sheriff Court, Arbroath, and by intimating same in the Minute Book of Court also appoints intimation to be made once in the "Calcutta Advertiser" and "Shipping Gazette" and "Bombay Gazette," and once in the "Arbroath Guide" and "Arbroath Herald" Newspapers, and appoints any persons interested to lodge objections, if they have any, in the hands of the Clerk of Court at Arbroath, within Six Weeks after said intimation in Newspapers with certification.

DUDLEY STUART.

Of which Intimation is hereby given.

WILLIAM CHAPEL,
Solicitor, Arbroath, Scotland,
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
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Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, ESQ.
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E. F. ALLUM, ESQ., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
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Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
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Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
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Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

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E. F. ALLUM,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,080,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.........	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....................................	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	„	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............................	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................................	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20	Rs. 10	0	0
25	„ 11	0	8
30	„ 12	4	8
35	„ 13	12	0
40	„ 15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

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WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
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THREE-QUARTERS [¾] Mile second-hand RAILS of Light Portable Section suitable to Quarry Sidings.

Apply stating price and giving particulars as to weight and section of rail to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Bezvada-Madras Railway, Madras.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
DIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,310xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,275
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p. c.	140
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	455
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	6 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	880	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills	860	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	510
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Co-op	960	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	00	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,080	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	8,500	160	103	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,800	1,000	dv Rs100	2,200
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	4.0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
roach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	338
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Ujrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	vdRs65	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320 115
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	50
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	156
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	300	6,450 1,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	[illegible]
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207 350
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	20
Kurrachee Landing	600	560	800	30	180
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	40
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160 91
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	47
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	58
Sondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	1,050
Treacher & Co	2,000	580	25	60	140
acker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
none Co. L	9,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	
R. Con- ted	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
	...	£ 18	...	o.	
	4,000	500	400		
	28,000	500	5	...	

CES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	25-9
d, old	"	25-18
new	"	24-13
Gold	"	24-11
Gold	"	24-14
	"	24-12
sons	"	15-14
	"	15-2
	"	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]

Nom:

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-55m., 2-50a. Low water, 8-10m., 8-31a.
First Criminal Session, 11 a.m.
Decision Marine Court, *re* s. s. Khedive, 11 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Service of humiliation and address by the Reverend Father Page, on Wednesday, at 6, in the afternoon.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—Mr. S. E. Sassoon, who was required to attend at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, but did not, was fined Rs. 50.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 9th inst., the charges on Foreign Money Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule 38, *viz.*, 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

A THIEVING CLERK.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, H. O'Brien, a clerk, was brought up on a charge of stealing two shirts and a pair of socks, belonging to Mr. C. P. Powles, a lieutenant on the retired list. Accused said that he thought the articles were given to him by the complainant. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15, with an alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, will play the following programme of music, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Duquesne Greys	Ross
Mazurka	Die Odaliske	Faust
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldtenfel
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—Morarji Ragunath, a Hindu, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that on the previous afternoon, he loaded twenty-five carts with ten bags of rice, each at his godown, at Manson Road, and despatched them to another godown at Mody Bunder. Later on in the evening, when the complainant called on at the latter godown, he found that twenty-four carts had arrived and been unloaded of their contents, but one cart, bearing No 5644, and containing ten bags of rice, valued at Rs. 72-8, had not reached the destination. The police, upon an inquiry, ascertained that the cart in question belonged to one Sadulla Janjir, of Argyle Road, and that he, on the morning of the 5th instant, gave the cart to a ghatti, aged about forty-five years, who gave his name as Rama, to ply for hire. The ghatti, it appears, after emptying the contents, left the cart with the bullocks attached on the Barian Road, on the same evening. Further police enquiries are in progress.

STRANDING OF THE ORIENT LINER ORATAVA.

THE Orient liner Oratava has been stranded in the Red Sea, about twenty-six miles north of Perim. The P. and O. Ballaarat, which was bringing the outward mails for Bombay and Australia, of the 19th ultimo, proceeded to the assistance of the vessel, and the Ganges, which was lying at Aden, also went to her assistance. In consequence of the delays in getting the wrecked passengers on board the Ballaarat and Ganges, the departure of the latter steamer was delayed, and the mails were only delivered in Bombay yesterday morning. The first and second-class passenger mails by the Oratava have gone on to Australia in the Ballaarat.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the North-West Provinces and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds in Sind, Cutch, Gujerat, and Kathiawar exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Cuddapah, Malegaon, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Agra, and Sirsa, and the minimum in large excess at Karachi, Neemuch, Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 54° at Lahore, Sirsa, and Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably in Rajputana, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, and Ghadechi, and the skies are partially clouded at Sirsa, Delhi, Karachi, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates the existance of a depression a little to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and has the weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 20° is influenced by it, and is in an unsettled condition, it will become slightly cloudy. The disturbance in moving slowly eastwards and the weather in Sind, Rajputna, and the Punjab is very unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

Monday: The barometer has risen slightly in South Punjab and the depression noticed there yesterday has filled up. The barometer continued to rise over Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and to fall elsewhere, except for the disappearance of the Punjab depressions general conditions are very similar to those reported yesterday. Winds are easterly along the west coast, southerly on Madras coast, south-westerly head of the Bay, and easterly over northern India. Strong squally winds are reported in the north-west Himalayas. Mean temperature generally has fallen in both peninsulas, generally risen elsewhere, and heat is excessive except in Behar and the Bombay coast districts. The highest maximum is a hundred and four at Cuddapah. A snow storm is reported from Kashmir while Silchar reports 2·30 and Chittagong 1·9 of an inch of rain. These are the only reported falls.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March 1897.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-morrow (Wednesday) and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow (Wednesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

Tuesday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions; Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions; Friday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions; Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. Gatacre Cup Team.

No. 2 Company.

Tuesday and Thursday Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 8 p.m. and Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions at 9 p.m.; Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. Gatacre Cup Team.

4. It is notified for information that the annual Camp of exercise will not be held this year owing to difficulties which have arisen through the epedemic now prevailing in the City.

5. On Saturday the 13th instant the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temples' State at 5 p.m. sharp for rehearsal of the ceremonial part of the annual inspection on the 20th instant. Dress:—Drill order with arms and accoutrements, Putties to be worn. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

6. There will be service from the 10-inch R M L guns Colaba Fort on Wednesday the 17th instant at 7 a.m. Members are particularly requested to make arrangements to attend; and as many as possible to obtain such have as may be necessary to enable them to stay until 9 a.m., should it be desirable. Breakfast will be provided after parade for those who give 2 days notice to the Adjutant.

7. The annual Inspection will take place on the 20th instant and will be taken in two parts:—

Part I—At Mahaluxmi Fort, commencing at 6-45 p.m. Service Practice from 10 inch R M L guns (Gatacre Cup Competition and 13 inch R M L Gun drill—Drill order with putties but without arms.

Part II—Place of parade to be notified hereafter.

General Inspection—Dress: Full dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but without putties. Instructions as to falling in for these parades and coveyance to the Fort will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Breakfast will be provided for all members attending the morning parades who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.

3 Competitions—The arragements already announced for the Gatacre Cup Competition and the Wheal Cup will not be altered but it may be necessary to alter date, time and place of the Drill and Guard Mounting Competition. Due notice will be give if this has been done.

9 With a view to carrying out the arragements necessary under the attend circumstance all Officers and N C O's will meet the Commanding Officer on Wednesday the 10th instant at the Fort Head quarters at 6-30 p m.

10 In addition to the evening drills now being hold nightly there will be morning gun drills at both Head quarters at 7 a.m. on Friday 12th, Tuesday 16th Thursday 18th and every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st inclusivqs. Members should avail themselves of these apportunities to complete their drills. All expenses for conveyance to these parades will be refunded on application.

11. These will be class firing at Corla daily from Sunday 14th to Wednesday 31st enclusive except on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 17th, 19th and 20th.

12. There will be prill at Mahalnxmi Fort on Monday next 15th instant at 7 a.m., all Officers, Gun Captain, Gun Layers and Range Finders are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT an adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE CORPORATION.

The President at the outset announced that he had received a letter from H. E. Lord Sandhurst with regard to the appointment of the Plague Committee.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that it was not before the Corporation.

The President replied that it could not be placed before the meeting until urgency was asked for by the Commissioner.

Mr. Kabraji suggested that the letter should be circulated.

The Municipal Commissioner asked for and detained urgency for the consideration of the letter.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read the letter, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette*, on Saturday last.

The President remarked that the courteous communication together with the circular letter addressed to General Gatacre, received by them from H. E. the Governor, was very important, and it was for the Corporation to consider it carefully, as it involved important principles, affecting the constitution and rights of the Corporation.

Dr. Bahadurji said that the President was quite right in remarking that the subject was one which involved a serious matter of principle affecting the position of the Corporation. Before they replied to such a communication of importance, it behoved them to take some time to consider and deliberate upon it. He deprecated any hasty consideration of such an important question, which demanded the best consideration, before sending a respectful and at the same time, a firm reply to Government, and with that view, he proposed that the consideration of the letter be deferred until their next meeting on Thursday next. The Corporation might see that their very existence position and life were involved in the communication received from the Government, and it was due that it should receive that mature and due consideration which such a communication required.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinath seconded the proposition remarking that he was surprised to find that such an important letter, which was received only last Saturday, was brought on for final disposal the following Monday, without the same being circulated among the members. The communication affected the very existence of the Corporation, and some time, therefore, be allowed to members of the body before the accepted position in which the Government chose to put them. Nothing could be lost by postponing consideration of the subject for two or three days.

Mr. Cotton, said that nothing would be gained by delaying the consideration *re* the question. From the letter of the Government, it appeared that a Commission had already been appointed and its members had already commenced the work on the lines laid down in that letter. However, much the Corporation might think that the appointment of such a commission was an infringement of andthe encroachments, upon the rights of the Municipality they were passing through such crisis, that it would be acknowledged on all hands that it would sever no useful purpose to delay any representation theymight make on the subject. The Corporation would agree with him that any representation they might make would not lead Government to change the position they had already taken up in the least. What the Corporation should do under the circumstances in which they were placed was that they must deal with the letter that afternoon, and be done with it by recording it and by expressing their thanks to the Governor for the courteous way in which his Excellency had addressed their President. The communication which spoke for itself clearly showed that there was no discourtesy meant to the Corporation. It must be remembered, that the question of the plague and its progress was no merely local question affecting the city of Bombay alone, but it had now become an imperial question.

Mr Shroff: But the payment is not imperial. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Cotton further remarked that he would now move a resolution which he held in his hand, and which had been drafted by the Hon. Mr Mehta, who, on account, of the illness was unable to be present on that occasion. It would be an amendment to Dr. Bahadhurji's motion. He then moved that the "President be requested to convey to H. E. the Governor their sincere thanks of the Corporation for the courteous assurances contained in his letter. That the Corporation without discussing the necessity of appointing the Sanitary Commision for subjects which could have been carried out without such intervention, will cordially co-operate and give all such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the measures adopted by the Commission. That, though the Corporation consider that the language employed in section 3 of Government notification, is not consistent with the constitutional position and functions of the Corporation, they will content themselves in the present grave crisis by putting on record their objection to such language especially as they are pursuaded that working further is meant than to require their assistance as is done in section 5 with regard to the Commissioner of Police, who is a direct servant of Government." From this amendment it would beseem that it did not approve or disapprove of the appointment of the Commission, but, at the same time, objected to the Corporation being placed, as it were at the beck and call of the Commission outside their own Act. Considering the fact that they were now passing through exceptional times when not only the trade of Bombay, but that of the whole India, was paralysed, and considering that probably some pressure was being brought upon the Government by the Secretary of State for India, the best thing for them to do would be to accept the position in a most respectful and dignified manner, and not delay the consideration of the letter which would not serve any useful purpose.

Mr. Badrudin bin Kur, in seconding the amendment, said that H. E. the Governor in that letter had given them assurances of the good work done by the Corporation. The letter was a master piece of diplomacy, of clear judgment and courtesy. It was stated that now, as the mortality from plague had been going down, and that the general condition of the city was improving, the Government were rather too late in appointing such a Commission, but now that they had appointed such a Commission, and the members thereof were invested with large powers, the Corporation had no course but to submit to it. All they had to do was to protest against the language used in the 3rd para of the notification which required them to submit to the orders of the Commission.

Veterinary-Major Mills remarked that that was not the time to quibble over a matter of that description. He was perfectly sure that it was not the intention of the Government to insult the Corporation, the Committee being appointed more with the intention of assisting the Corporation, than anything else. The matter was of an urgent character as the disease had now, not only localized to Bombay, but that it was spreading all over India, and it would probably travel to other countries too. He thought that the Government were quite right in appointing the Committee which would assist instead of interfering with the powers of the Corporation.

Mr. Vincent remarked that some time ago the native papers were howling against Government, stating that they were doing nothing in the matter of the plague.

Mr. Kabraji: Not all.

Mr. Vincent: I beg your pardan, yes, not all, but most of them were howling that Government took no part in the suppression of the plague, and now that they have moved in the matter, they turn round quite the contrary of they have either to been saying. Continuing, he said that the Corporation would accept the help in a most friendly spirit, as General Gatacre, the chairman of the Committee, was a most able organizer.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed remarked that Government ought to have stepped in earlier. There was no humiliation meant on Corporation, but if there was any humiliation, the Corporation amply deserved it, because they took an unconscientiously long time in settling the question, whether the disease was bubonic plague. Though the Government had stepped in too late in the day when the epidemic was declining, he hoped the new measures would have the effect of stamping it out.

Mr. Kabraji submitted that the Corporation hardly had time to consider the matter and the best course under the circumstances was to defer consideration of the letter as proposed by Dr. Bahadhuji.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the Corporation was very thankful to his Excellency the Governor for taking such an energetic action for the improvement of the health of the city, and stamping out the plague, though it was rather late in the day. ("No, No.") There was one important fact connected with the display of energy on the part of the Government, which was that they had taken good care to regard it as an imperial question. But not a word was mentioned to say that a portion, if not the whole, of the payment would be made from the imperial treasury. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that such a long letter from his Excellency should be quiet over such an important point. If Government thought that sinews of war should be provided by the Corporotion they ought to have consulted them before they book any steps in the matter. There was a principle which was dear to the heart of every Englishman, both in England and in India, and it was "No taxation without representation in the present instance, several lakhs of rupees belonging to Municipality were to be spent, and there was no consultation whatsoever with the Corporation on the subject. He asked Mr. Cotton if he as an Englishman, appreciated the action of Government compelling the Corporation to raise fresh taxation without the right of representation on the matter. The Corporation had mentioned its exemplary position during the last twenty years, and had shown to the whole of India what it was capable of doing. The Corporation would not be held responsible for a plague, which was a visitation which they had been attempting to stamp out by an extravagant outlay of expenditure. He would not refer to the constitution of the Commission, the less he spoke on the subject, the better. He asked the Corporation to think twice before accepting the position they were put in.

Dr. Katrak was not in favour of delaying the question, though the Corporation had its greivances against the present action of the Government, the latter would have their own way. No good, he thought, would result from delaying the question for two or three days.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton remarked that as Dr. Bahadhurji's motion did not deal with the question of principal, he would not support it. According to a section of the Act the Government, he submitted, had the power to step in on an occasion like the present, in the manner they had done, and supersede the Corporation, who were bound to provide many for such a purpose. As the plague was gradually increasing, and acquiring volume and intensity, the Government were bound in the interest of the City and the country at large, to step in as indicated by the Act.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla pointed out that under the section of the Act referred to by Mr. Hamilton, it was essential that Corporation should have failed in the performance of their duty before Government could step in and adopt measures, such as they had now taken; and even then a month's notice was necessary to the Corporation for providing funds required by them. The Government did not say that the Corporation failed in the performance of their duty, and therefore the section referred to by Mr. Hamilton did not apply to the present case. The appointment of the Commission, in his opinion, was a humiliation to the Corporation. The Government were contradicting themselves when in one breadth they praised the Corporation for doing their duty satisfactorily, and at the same time they appointed a Committee, which meant superseding the Corporation (Hear, hear).

Mr. Bomonji Master remarked that the members of the Committee were not demi-gods, but like members of the Corporation they were also human beings (Laughter). They would not after all be able to do wonders as Government expected, and save the City from the calamity which had befallen it. He could not understand the Government appointing Mr. James, an Engineer of junior capicity, when there were more able and better men in the profession. The Municipal Commissioner was a servant of the Corporation, and whenever Government required his services, they always consulted the Corporation before entrusting him with other work. Instead of helping the Corporation, who had done their best in the matter of the plague, the Government degraded them in the eyes of the public, (Hear, hear). It was a serious matter, and a little delay for its consideration was justifiable.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi could not support Mr. Cotton's amendment. They should not be said in a hurry accept the *epse dexit* of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Cotton, but they must have some time to think over before coming to a resolution He would yield to none in his desire to co-operate with the Government, specially on an occasion like the present, but he thought the Corporation would agree with him that before endorsing every thing stated in the Commissioner's letter they must take time and calmly consider it. Even assuming that the Corporation were bound to provide the entire cost, he asked Mr. Cotton and those who supported him whether they preferred to say that all control over the expenditure was to be swept away by one resolution of the Government. He liked to know Mr. Snow's position on the Committee. Was Mr. Snow accountable to the Corporation or the Committee? Was Mr. James a member of the Committee as Corporation's Drainage Engineer? The Government would not have approached them but for the fact that they wanted money from Corporation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The Corporation were already asked to pay Rs. 5,000 to the Committee to begin their operation, and the Corporation did not desire to hamper their work, funds might be provided to the Committee. He then moved as a rider to Dr Bahadhurji's motion that in the meantime and as a matter of urgency the Corporation approved of the expenditure of such sums of money as might be applied for by the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Official Committee appointed by the Government, to the debit of the special grants already sanctioned for the suppression of the plague. That the following Committee be appointed to consider and report on the letter:—Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. Bahadhurji, and the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi.

Dr. Bahadhurji accepted the rider, and Mr. Cotton withdrew his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia said that the Committee proposed by Mr. Dharamsi was acquainted with the views of the Corporation, and it would bring a satisfactory termination of the matter.

Dr. Bahadhurji having replied the motion with the rider, was put to vote and carried, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Hamilton dissenting.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND

On the motion of Mr. Kur, seconded by Mr. Cotton, it was resolved that the petition from certain Mahomedan gentlemen, on behalf of Sunni members of the community, regarding the question of closing of the burial-grounds and of opening of new burying ground at Tank Bunder, be recorded, and the petitioners be informed that due consideration would be given to the petition when the question came on before the Corporation for discussion.

Mr. Hamilton made a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton hoped that immediate measures would be taken to close these burial grounds. Originally the grounds lay at a considerable distance from the city, but since the city had extended the grave yards were surrounded by inhabitants and had become dangerous. So long as bodies were buried and the ground was not disturbed there was not much danger, but as the ground was being constantly disturbed there was much danger. And now that bodies infected with plague were buried there they had become centres of infections, and it had become absolutely necessary to close them. All the conditions of proper burial were violated, the graves were not six feet deep, nor two feet apart, and they were re-opened every few months without the sanction of the Commissioner. It was not a question of religion, for there was no religious obligations to bury in those places. It was merely a question of convenience, and if there was any inconveniences in carrying the dead to the new burial ground, it might be obviated by employing Mussalman corpse bearers to carry them part of the way. Every nation had closed the intramural burial grounds and the Commissioner would fail in his duty if he did not take immediate steps to close all intramural burial grounds in this city. Not only the Sunni grounds but the Shia grounds also, and not only the Mussulman grounds but the Parsee Towers of Silence as well should be closed. These centres of infection should no longer be permitted and the Corporation looked to the Commissioner to take immediate steps to close them.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Ramsay, Lt, Ms 1st Lancers, on leave, from Bellary

MARCH 7.

Wooldridge, Lt, 24th B I, on leave, from Quetta
McNaught Surg Lt, Bo A M S, on leave, from Deolali
Ramsay, Surg Lt, Bengal I M S, on duty, from Gavtok
Mercer, Lt, Bengal R E, on duty, from Roorkee
Dobbin, Lt, Ms 1st North Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad

MARCH 8.

Caulfield, Capt, Bo 2nd Border Regt, on leave, from England
Ballward, Major, Bo R A, on transfer, from Ahmedabad
Campbell, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from England
Moffitt, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Lucknow
Loch, Lt, Bengal, 3rd B C, on leave, from Fyzabad
Reynolds, Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, A M S, from Jhansi
Hill, Capt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, from Agra
Deeble, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Barilly
Crauford, Vet Lt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Jubbulpore
Cooper, Vety Capt, Bengal, A V D, on medical certificate, from Lucknow
Peel, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from England
Knox, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Aden
Blacker, Capt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from England
Maultrie, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Jutagh
Brodhurst, Lt, Punjab, 4th Goorkhas on leave, from Baklah
Foote, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, from Madras
Shoot, Vety Capt, Ms, A V D, on duty, from Secunderabad
Corrie, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Madras
Wilson, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Bangalore

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Bristeed, Capt, Ms, 1st Lancers, on furlough, to England
Spearman, Capt, Bengal, R Muns Fus, on duty, to Dum Dum

MARCH 8.

Bell, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Fatehgarh

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday the 11th instant, at 6-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order, Khaki.

2. There will be Recruits drill for members of A Company to-day (Tuesday) the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall.

3. Captain R. G. Snell having proceeded on leave of absence—2nd Lieut. F. J. Parrott will take over charge of F Company from this date.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt. J. Robinson E Company, from 8th to 31st March, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the season ends on the 31st instant, and that it is incumbent on all present in Bombay not on the sick list to become efficient by that date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

COLONEL CURZON WYLLIE, Resident at Udaipur, proceeds home on leave early in April. Major Ravanshaw, who is shortly due back from England, will act for him.

A PATROL of the Cape Mounted Rifles has had a conflict with Galishwe, a rebellious Bechuana chief, and his followers at Landberg. The enemy's loss was heavy, but the Rifles were obliged to retire owing to the number of rebels in the field. An officer and a private were killed.

THE HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a special jury Arthur Napoleon Templeton was charged with having, on the 28th November 1896, being a European British subject in Hyderabad, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, namely, Mrs. Marian Edith Whittaker, given her medicine to cause miscarriage; and further with having abetted her in causing the miscarriage of her child, such act not being done with good faith to save her life. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Daly, instructed by Messrs. Elgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Cecil Gray, foreman.

Mr. James Fowler	Mr. R. W. Campion
Mr. W. G. Wilson	Mr. F. Wagstaff
Mr. A. G Crisp	Mr. S. E. Warden
Mr. A. Speakman	Mr. A. M. Tod

After the jury had been called into the box, and the rest of the Special Jurors were told by the Clerk of the Crown to retire.

Mr. Inverarity said he wanted to challenge some of the jurors.

The Chief Justice: But the jurors have left. You ought to have challenged them as they came into the box to be sworn.

Mr. Inverarity: I think I am still at liberty to challenge under the words of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Chief Justice: The Clerk of the Crown distinctly said that the jurors were to be challenged as they came into the box to be sworn. That has long been the practice in this Court.

Mr. Inverarity: I ask your Lordship to take a note of my objection under the Code.

The Chief Justice: Which section do you refer to?

Mr. Inverarity: Section 277. The words of the section are that a juror can be challenged at any time "before he comes to be sworn." The jurors have not yet been sworn.

The Chief Justice: What do you say, Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Lowndes: I leave this matter to your Lordship. I would rather that the jurors objected to by my learned friend were excluded. Ever since I have been here, the practice has been to challenge a juror as he enters the box.

His Lordship said that had been the practice, and rather than postpone the trial and call the jury again, his lordship decided that the trial should proceed.

THE ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, stated the principal facts. In the absence of the Advocate-General, who was engaged in another court, it fell to the learned counsel's lot to address the jury on this rather complicated case. The facts began with the position of Mrs. Whittaker in Hyderabad. She was a young woman, about 23 years of age; and was at first in the service of the Nortons. She went to England some time later and returned to Hyderabad a married woman. Her husband did not come out with her, and she again went into the service of the Nortons after her return. In February, 1896, she left the Nortons and went to live with the accused. He was then living with his wife and three or four children in a bungalow belonging to a Nawab; and was the sole agent of Messrs. King, King and Co. Another gentleman, named Mr. Harmond, lived with the Templetons at the time, but he had nothing to do with the present case. When Mrs. Whittaker rejoined the Nortons in February, 1895, her position was that of a companion, not a paid servant. From February to December, 1896, Mrs. Templeton went to reside at Bangalore, and during that period, Mrs. Whittaker lived with the accused in the same bungalow. During the races in Hyderabad, Mrs. Whittaker had a conversation with Mrs. Williams as to the condition in which the former was at the time. On the 27th November, Mrs. Whittaker paid a first visit to Surgeon-Captain Hehir, who was in charge of the Nizam's troops; and had been a friend of the accused, and professionally attended the accused and his family free of charge. In May, 1895, however, there had been a quarrel between the accused and Dr. Hehir about a child of the accused not being properly treated; and Dr. Lawrie had since then been the medical attendant of the accused's family. In November, 1896, the breach between the accused and Dr. Hehir had been made up through the influence of Dr. Lawrie and others. On the 27th November, 1896, Mrs. Whittaker went to Dr. Hehir and had an interview with him, and from her conversation, Dr. Hehir gathered that she was in the family way. She asked him to help her in her then condition after making certain statements to him, which the learned counsel was precluded by the law of evidence from going into in detail. Dr. Hehir prescribed for her.

THE VISITS OF ACCUSED TO DR. HEHIR.

He had a visit-book and a cash-book, and he made an entry in one of them. On the 28th November, he found from an entry that the accused visited him about the case of Mrs. Whittaker. On the 31st December he wrote out his "case-book," in which mention was made of the visit of the accused on the 28th November. He had certain conversations with them. On the 2nd December, 1896, Dr. Hehir had another visit from Mrs. Whittaker, and from the conversation he gathered that an abortion was imminent. The accused again visited Dr. Hehir on the 10th and 5th December in a very confused state of mind. Dr. Hehir's memory was not quite distinct on the point of the visits, and the defence, said Mr. Lowndes, would probably say that he was trying to shield the accused. Dr. Hehir said from his conversation on that occasion that the accused did not deny being the putative father of the child of Mrs. Whittaker. On the 6th December, Dr. Hehir was called by the accused to see Mrs. Whittaker. The birth of a fœtus had taken place 20 or 24 hours previously, and the prosecution would feel compelled to enter into some of the details which, the learned counsel said, he need not go into at present. Dr. Hehir engaged the services of a Mrs. De Costa, who attended Mrs. Whittaker. On the 9th December, it appeared that abortion had actually taken place, when the services of Mrs. De Costa were dispensed with. On the 13th December, Dr. Hehir saw Mrs. Whittaker at one of the shops and remonstrated with her on her moving out sooner than she ought to have. On the following day, the 14th, the accused called Dr. Hehir again to see Mrs. Whittaker, and the doctor found that tetanus had set in. On the 15th December, Dr. Lawrie was called in consultation with Dr. Hehir, and the former was told that tetanus was due to sore throat and cold baths. While Dr. Lawrie was there, he happened to have a conversation with Mrs. Templeton, and from the information she gave, and from his own observation, Dr. Lawrie came to the conclusion that abortion had taken place. Dr. Lawrie afterwards made a report to the Superintendent of Police. Dr. Hehir and Dr. Lawrie had a consultation after the death of Mrs. Whittaker, and they were of opinion that death was the result of the abortion; and they told the accused that they must hold him responsible for it. He requested that they would not let his wife know of it. The funeral of Mrs. Whittaker was fixed for 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th December, the death having taken place on the 16th. Dr. Lawrie had told the accused that there must be a *post-mortem*. He offered no objection, and it was arranged that the *post-mortem* should take place the afternoon of the 17th. However, the accused had the funeral on the morning of the 17th, with the result that the body had to be exhumed.

THE POST MORTEM.

A *post-mortem* was held on the afternoon of the 18th December, at which Dr. Lawrie and other medical men were present and those who made a report on the *post-mortem* were quite certain that abortion was the cause of the death of Mrs. Whittakar, that there had been a recent pregnancy and recent delivery, and that blood poisoning had taken place. The learned counsel read the accused's statements before the Magistrate to show that his relations with Mrs. Whittaker were equivocal, and he admitted that she used to drive about with him. There was evidence of the familiarity that existed between them, and both Mrs. Macnamara and Mrs. Gostling, Nurses, would speak as to the instances that had come under their observation, Dr. Hehir and Dr. Lawrie would also depose to instances of the familiarity. It would be shown that the accused had an account with the firm of Abid and Co., and the accused had arranged that everything purchased by Mrs. Whittaker should be debited to his account. Some of these purchases included dresses, dress materials, and certain medicines. The latter included 622 grains of quinine, 86 of which had been taken by Mrs. Whittaker herself, and the rest by the accused. They took large quantities of quinine and purgatives, and the prosecution suggested that the accused must have known that they were means taken to procure abortion, and that quinine was an exciting cause for that purpose. Mr. Lowndes mentioned his reasons, based upon the evidence, which led to the conclusion that the accused knew of the means taken to procure abortion. The learned counsel mentioned what the evidence of the accused's servants was to be. They would relate instances of the familiarity between the accused and Mrs. Whittaker that had come under their observation; and say that the accused used to go into the room allotted to Mrs. Whittaker at all hours; that one evening on his return from a dinner he gave her some medicine to drink; that Mrs. Whittaker was afterwards seen in the pains of labour and that a fœtus was placed in the bath-room and removed by the sweeper-woman. The Ayah would say that, after the birth of the child, the accused went to call a doctor. The defence would probably say that the evidence of the servants was fabricated, that there never was any pregnancy; and that the accused never knew that there was one The jury would have to judge of the probabilities of the case upon the evidence for the prosecution.

DR. LAWRIE'S EVIDENCE.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, Residency Surgeon of Hyderabad, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He had been Residency Surgeon for twelve years, and had known the accused five or six years, during which he had business relations with the firm of H. S. King and Co. Witness and the accused were members of the same club. Witness proposed him, and he was elected. Witness begun in the early part of 1895 to attend the accused's family medically. Before that time Surgeon-Captain Hehir attended the family medically, but there had been a quarrel between them. Witness attended the family gratuitously. He became acquainted with Mrs. Whittaker while she was staying with the Nortons. On the 15th December, 1896, witness was called in to see Mrs. Whittaker in consultation with Dr. Hehir. She was in bed at the accused's house. Witness formed the opinion that she was suffering from tetanus, but not as to how this tetanus had been caused. Accused told witness it had been caused the day previous from exposure to chill. At a second visit the same day, witness formed the opinion that she was suffering from blood poisoning. From the information given him by Mrs. Templeton, and from what he himself observed, witness came to the conclusion that there had been an abortion. He soon afterwards spoke of the matter to Mr. Crawford, the Superintendent of Police. During his visit to the accused's house he had seen him occasionally fondling her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—I don't know positively how many people lived in the accused's house at the time.

Is not quinine often taken as a prophylactic?—Against what?

Against anything: I don't know against what.

Do you not take quinine as a prophylactic?—Not at present.

What did you take it for?—Against malaria.

Don' you take it as a preventive against fever?—No, not at present.

Did you think improper relations existed between the accused and Mrs. Whittaker?—I did not think so at all. I thought it was indecent of the accused to have come before me, in the presence of a lady, in his pyjamas. There have been instances of miscarriage, where no one could say what was the cause; and there is a percentage of such cases exclusive of those brought about.

In re-examination by Mr. Lowndes, witness said, the *post mortem* was postponed until doctors from Secunderabad could arrive, but none came, although there was enough time.

Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Inverarity then read to the jury the evidence of Mrs. Dora Fellows, Dr. Wolsely, and Dr. Symons, taken on commission; and the court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, cleared yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s Imaum, 2705 tons, Captain S Penberthy, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O Co's s s Manila 2,711 tons, Captain R L Haddock, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Italian s s Bisagno 1,493 tons, Captain L Mancini, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr Quang Hung as a passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,712 tons, Captain G Walluschiug, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Kobe (5th February), with a general cargo and Mr Pitacco as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Kathyawar Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Chitty, Store Sergt W Nicholl and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Bezwada	3370	Mitchell	Rangoon		M M & Co
C	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp & Hull		F M & Co
F	Kerbella	1983	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-3	M M & Co
H	Scharlachberger	1802	Meyer	Hamburg		Glade & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
L	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachee		Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Imaum	2703	Pemberthy	Liverpool	8-3	E Bates & Co
O	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	12-3	F Heyer
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	2-3	D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam			Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	13-3	Do.
Sabarmati	513	Cassum	Mangalore	8-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner			W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
3	Muttra	4644	Tuxner			M M & Co
4	Bisagno	1199	Mancini	China	9-3	C Barboro
6	Mirzapore	2168	Jephson	China	18-3	P & O Co
7	Australia	2292	Tait	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
9	Dwarka	793	Tice	Karachi	9-3	M M & Co
10	Manila	4210	Haddock	Calcutta	9-3	P & O Co
12	Mazagon	4000	Andrews	China		Do.
14	Arab	2674	Wells	Genoa and Havre		K Nixon & Co
15	Cashmer	1695	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Ganges	4168	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Medusa s	Walluschiug	Kobe, Feb 5.
8	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Tuticorin.
	Imaum s	Penberthy	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, etc.
" Bisagno, Mancini, for Hongkong.
" Manila, Haddock, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kerbella, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Medusa, for Trieste, etc.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Ganges, for Aden.

THERE will be a great run of promotion among the senior officers of the Indian Services this year, remarks a contemporary. On April 1 General Sir Hugh Gough will be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, which will promote Major-General H. A. Little to be Lieutenant-General. On the same date Major-Generals Hennessy and Swintoon Browne will also have to go. There will thus be three substantive vacancies on the Major-Generals' list, and these will go to Colonels Badcock and Stedman, who have already local and temporary rank, respectively, and to Colonel Gerard, who has the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while commanding the Hydersbad Contingent. On April 29th, Lieutenant-General Philip Harris will be retired, after having been five years unemployed, and this will promote Sir Power Palmer to be Lieutenant-General and Colonel Protheroe to be Major-General. On May 2nd Major-General W. Jacob will have been seven years unemployed, and his retirement will promote Colonel Toker to be Major-General. On November 8 Sir John McQueen will be retired, Major-General Faunce becoming Lieutenant-General and Colonel J. H. Prendergast Major-General. On December 10 Lieutenant-General Mackesys retirement will give a step to Mjor-aGeneral R. B. Campbell and to Colonel Vanderzee.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Hon. Izabella Eleanor Mary Gough Calthorpe, £51,770; Mr. George William Campbell, East India merchant, £39,715; Mr. Charles John Coote, £67,169; Miss Mathilde Cohen (or Blind), £2,736; Miss Eleanor Devey, £22,963; Miss Damaris Dixon, £26,761; Mr. Richard Vigors Doyne, formerly of the Calcutta bar, £67,524; Mr. Alexander Devas Druce, £163,910; Mr. William Dugdale, J.P., £282,017; Mr. Frederick Evans, of Manchester, £27,037; Mr. Joseph Fry, £483; Mr. Charles Graham, late of Lincoln's Inn, £105,147; Mr. William King, £44,282; Admiral Thomas Hutchinson Mangles Martin, J.P., £6,081; Mrs. Overend, of West Reford, £358,504 (71,000 being left to charitable and ecclesiastical organisations); Mr. Edwin Palmer, £10,000; Mr. Agustus Phillips, £76,988; Mr. John Reginald Riddell, £14,246; Mr. William Edward Stewart, F.R.C.S., £23,942; Mr. Robert Russell Swainston, £46,293; Jose Bernardino Teixeira, £65,419; Mrs. Elizabeth Vilmet, £72,000; Mrs. Johanna Walters, £14,433; Mr. Robert Warner, of Chelmsford, £107,169; Captain Erdle Warriner, late of the 16th Lancers, £140,999; Mr. George Edwin Williams, £58,849.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

CHLORIDE of LIME The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A small furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, Wilderness Road, for 6 months, from April. Apply to Box No. 17, care of this office.

ON VIEW.—Lieut.-Col. Thatcher's Furniture, etc., at No. 10, Marine Lines, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a good BUNGALOW, in a decent, quiet, and easily accessible locality (preferably near Tram line), with a Compound or a Garden, with 2 or 3 Stories, each having 8 to 10 Rooms well lighted. Apply "No. 1,000," care of this paper.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, for the office of the CONSULTING ENGINEER for Railways, Bombay, a CLERK, on Rs. 60 per mensem. Must write a good hand and have a thorough knowledge of English.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest disease of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

TO LET.—MAHABLESHWAR, furnished, RUSTOM LODGE, standing on a Hill in two Acres, compound. Open to Westerly breeze for many miles. Very few Bungalows at Mahableshwar have such delightful scenery. Season's Rent Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles. As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chapparn, Central Provinces.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Ladies' Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic………as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
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People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
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CULTIVATORS CO.'S
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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
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Price 8 Annas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

THE latest telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, having been chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date, we have no further news to note by that medium.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,16,862
" " Branches	Dec.	"	4,81,905
Other "	Inc.	"	5,00,174
Government Securities	"	"	82,251
Other authorised "			Unchanged
Loans	Inc.	"	7,91,648
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	64,599
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	13,282
Cash	Dec.	"	4,90,245

In presence of the easier feeling in the Money Market, and the falling off in the demand for accommodation, the Presidency Bank reduced its rates by two per cent. in the middle of last week; and the Bank Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs, at some 135¼ lakhs, in the Banks' Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon, compared with an addition of over 18¾ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. In the latter case, however, the considerable accession to the Balance was due to a large increase in Government Deposits at the Banks' Head Office, the trade demand for Money having shown a net decrease of 4½ lakhs; while in the Return now under notice an increase of some 3½ lakhs is disclosed in that direction, owing to a material increase in Loans, and a trifling addition to Bills Discounted, partly counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits; while there was a net increase of only about ½ of a lakh in Public Deposits.

COTTON.—Prices in our local market for this staple have been unchanged to-day, and there has not been much enquiry from European exporters. Broach settlements have been done for the 15-20th instant at Rs. 195 for "Good"; and "Fine" is quoted at Rs. 200. "Fine" Bengal has again been sold at Rs. 153 per candy. There is a good demand for the staple for Japan account; and the Local Mills are buying a little.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet markets without any change in prices, and hardly any export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,818	bales.
Wheat	1,072	cwts.
Linseed	504	"
Gingelly	3,573	"

FREIGHTS.—This market is very quiet. A little ready Cotton has been booked in the Arab (s) for Genoa, at 13s. 6d.; and relets have been given in the Horatio (s) for Antwerp, prompt loading 1 at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 15-16d. Telegraphic and Demands, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, and rates became weaker, 1s. 2 15-16d. having been the best Telegraphic rate obtainable, while a few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 1-16d. On receipt, however of firmer news from Calcutta rates advanced 1-32d. all round and the tone at closing was steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·58⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and weak, and rates for 3½ per Cents which were given in the morning at 100 7-8 for Money, and 101 1-16 for Account eventually declined to 100¾ and 101, respectively, Threes being quoted at 97 nominal.

SHARES.—Quotations in this market are still nominal, the Bazaar being still virtually closed in the continued absence of brokers and dealers.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 15-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	29 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa from Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta from Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 8.

H. M. S. Acolus from Singapore and Phigenia from Portsmouth arrived.

Mail steamer China from Australia arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th March compared with the Statement of 27th February, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 27. Rs.	Mar. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,51,678	49,68,540
Do. do. at Branches	26,56,602	21,74,697
Other Deposits	3,00,16,522	3,05,16,696
Post Bills	7,946	6,892
Credits, undrawn	19,69,165	20,95,446
Rs.	5,53,01,913	5,59,62,271
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,01,36,422	1,02,18,673
Other authorised Securities	39,88,128	39,88,128
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	58,06,468	60,05,303
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,11,053	1,28,02,701
Bills Discounted and purchased	86,52,059	87,16,658
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,082	22,054
Bullion	……	……
Balances with other Banks	2,63,474	2,76,772
Cash	1,40,09,811	1,35,19,566
Rs.	5,53,01,913	5,59,62,271

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

577-93—Roughton and B—Francis Frederick Gordon and another vs Alexander Schneider—Nanu and H.
670-96—Smetham B and N—Kika Khooshal and another vs Ahmed Abbu and another.
671-96—Smetham B and N—Kika Khooshal and another vs Sha Gheila Bhimji and another.
22-97—Nanu and H—Sakarbai and others vs Thakore Shri Verisalji.
29-97—In person—Tooljaram Goolabdas vs Archibold George Almond.

Long Cause.

387-96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banubai vs Sakharam Nilkant Lolit and others—Daphtary and F.
147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.
189-96—Mutubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunila Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G, C M and M.
391-94—Bicknell M and M—Mohomedali Rahimtula vs Sitaram Luxumon and others—Payne G and S.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashi Anunt Dhor and others vs Vishvanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.
262-96—H J R Hemming Jenabai and others vs Gulam Husein Sanneji Perpir and another—Payne G and S.
239-96—Wadia and GSyed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed vs Latifabai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

79-95—M N Saklatwall—Custoor Bhuga and others vs Girdardas Doongersey—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
651-96—Ardesir H and D—Goolabchand Munalal and others vs Aminabai and others—Little and Co, Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
652-96—Ardesir H and D—Jugalkisore Balkison vs Aminaboo and others Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.
665-96—Framjee M and M—Framjee Dorabjee vs Mirza Ali bin Mirza Mohomed Saleh and another—Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-97—In person—Abdulla Husson vs Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Toddiwalla and others—Brown and M.
2-97—Shamrao Azrimbuksh Naikin vs Faezambuksh Naikin Edgelow and G.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	74·4

MONDAY.—MARCH 8.

8 a.m.	69·6
10 a.m.	75·8
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—MONRO—February 10, at St. Mark's, Coventry, Charles Ernest Cecil Grant, youngest son of the late George Grant, of Lanark House, Upper Norwood, Surrey, to Ada Florence, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Herber Monro, M.A., T.C.D., Rector of Sherwood, Naini Tal, N.-W. P., India.

JONES—HYDE—February 9, at All Saints', Hove, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Jones, Indian Staff Corps (32nd Pioneers) to Margaret Armstrong, daughter of the late Edgar Hyde, of Folkestone.

KYLIMANN—CUNLIFFE-OWEN—February 13, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Otto Kylman, to Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, daughter of the late Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.B., K.C.M.C., C.I.E.

DEATHS.

ARMITAGE—January 4, at Sydney, Charles Cyrus Armitage youngest son of the late John Armitage, M.L.C., of Ceylon, aged 43.

BRENNAND—February 19, at Milverton, Somerset, William Brennand, late Principal of the Government College, Dacca Bengal, aged 9.

CONOLLY—February 9, at Cannes, France, Edward, second son of the late Henry Valentine Conolly, Madras Civil Service, aged 52.

GRAHAM—February 12, at Southsea, Susan Eliza Lucy widow of Col. William Dashwood Graham, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.H., &c., Royal Artillery, aged 72.

HARE—February 13, at Bath, Edward Hare, C.S.I., late Indian Medical Service, aged 81.

HARE—February 18, at Bournemouth, Mary Catherine, wife of Rev. Marmaduke Hare, Rector of Bow and daughter of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., J. P. of Cape Town.

HOPKINS—February 4, Magdalen, eldest child of Sir John Ommaney Hopkins, K.C.B., R.N., and granddaughter of the late Metcalfe Larken, of the Bombay Civil Service.

LIND—February 11, at Teignmouth, Devon, Lieut-Col. James Burnie Lind, late Bengal Staff Corps and H. M. 31st Regt. Foot, aged 67.

POLLOCK—February 14, at 35, Chester-square, S.W., George David Pollock, formerly of 36, Grosvenor-street, W., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital the last surviving son of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., aged 79.

STACK—February 10, at Cheltenham, Dame Cecilia, widow of Gen. Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., 3rd (Q.O.) Bombay Cavalry, aged 90.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*_** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.

FEMALE infanticide, especially in the Punjab, was strongly condemned and thereby presumably prevalent almost at the earliest date of which Sanskrit literature gives us any record. A writer signing himself M.L. supports this thesis in the *Calcutta Review*. In the Garar Puran, next in antiquity to the Vedas and far older than the Mahabharata and Ramayana, it is declared that "he who kills an unmarried girl, shall become a leper and must be treated as a chandal." Similarly Manu, the great Hindu law-giver, lays down that "he who kills his daughter shall be sent to the hell of the lowest region." In the Srimat Bhagvat it is related that Kans, Raja of Mathura, was punished with death for killing the newly-born female child of his sister. In spite of these passages and many others that might be quoted from the early religious books of Hinduism, an attempt has been made to derive the practice from the fears entertained by Hindus that their daughters might grow up only to be carried off to Mahomedan harems. We agree with M. L. in rejecting this theory, but cannot accept his view that the practice of infanticide was given up by the Hindus during the Mahomedan supremacy. It is true that Mahomed to his great honour forbade the infanticide that had been common among his Arabian ancestors. "Do not kill your children," says the Koran, "for fear of poverty, for we supply them and you with food. Verily the killing of children is a most heinous crime." This injunction was enough to prevent the followers of the Prophet from killing their own children, but would scarcely inspire them with sufficient philanthropic zeal to stamp out a cruel custom that had so long prevailed among their Hindu subjects. If infanticide is not mentioned by the Mahomedan historians of India, the reason is that it was a domestic crime committed in the seclusion of the zenana and not likely to be published abroad. When the Moghul Empire began to decay, the Sikhs who were rising on its ruins are known to have been addicted to infanticide. It was in vain that the warlike Sikh *guru*, Govind, said in the Nasihat Nama that "the face of one who kills his daughter must never be seen." It was in vain that the Sirdar Sukha Singh was excommunicated as a punishment for killing his infant daughter. The practice, far from being stamped out, flourished during the time of Sikh glory and still prevails in the Punjab.

At the present day in spite of all the efforts made by Government to suppress it, and a special Act passed for that purpose, the Commissioner of Jullundhar declares that "the evil is now almost as glaring as before the introduction of the Act." Some idea of the tenacity with which the inhabitants of the country cling to their cruel old custom may be derived from the fact that "in six out of the nine villages in Jullandhar that have been brought under the operation of the Act the number of female children under five years of age among the Sikhs is from 39 to 49 per cent. of the male children of the same age." In order to determine the best means to remedy this deplorable state of affairs, we must first try to get a clear notion of the motives that lead to infanticide. Although the idea of the equality of the sexes is gaining ground in the most highly civilised country, still over the greater portion of the world the male is regarded as superior to the female, and mothers are prouder of their male than of their female offspring. This feeling is extremely powerful in India, where a son is necessary to keep up the family sacrifices and keep his father and his ancestors in a state of bliss after death. This is no doubt the chief reason why according to Indian proverbs a son is the lamp of a dark house,' but 'he that has a daughter is fined by God.' Next in importance is the financial consideration, which always appeals so very strongly to the thrifty Hindu mind. The Indian Mahomedans, more reckless of expenses looming in the future, rejoice and receive the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a daughter, although even they would prefer a son. But, as M. L. informs us, the birth of a daughter among the Hindus casts a gloom over the whole family circle. No congratulations of any kind, no demonstrations of joy or marks of pleasure follow the event. A friend would say to the father of a newly-born girl "So a daughter is born to you. Don't lose your mind, brother; Ram will one day endow you with a son." The disappointed father would reply, touching his right hand to his forehead "My fate; what can be done? May she have been born at a propitious moment and bring Lachmi (wealth) in her train." However, in most cases the hope that the daughter may bring wealth in her train is an expression of flat despair. As long as the girl is unmarried she remains a burden on the household earning nothing, while her brothers soon begin to help their father at his work. At the time of marriage her parents consider themselves bound in honour to indulge in extravagant expenditure far beyond their means and a dowry has to be provided for her. In the Punjab and elsewhere in India the marriage expenses are made more burdensome by the ambition of parents to marry their daughters into a superior caste or tribe. This feeling is, according to Sir Donald Macleod, a fertile cause of the prevalence of infanticide. A father would sooner see his daughter dead than married to an inferior. There is also, according to M. L., who seems thoroughly familiar with the feelings of the Natives of India, a great aversion to the idea of a stranger becoming the lord and master of one's daughter. Thus a girl wounds her father's personal pride, is useless for sacrificial purposes, earns no money, and, if she is to be married in such a way as to satisfy the family pride, is a heavy burden on the family finances not only at the time of marriage, but also afterwards, for "there are numerous other occasions and festivities when presents must be sent to her and her husband and children, besides, if she has become the mother of children." And all these expenses appear to bring no return to the parent. Whereas in England "my son is my son till he gets him a wife, but my daughter's my daughter all the days of her life," Indian proverbial philosophy declares that "there is no more complete stranger in a house than the married daughter."

Such are the strong sentiments against which legislation has to find stronger countervailing motives, if infanticide is to be put down. No doubt the strength of maternal love naturally enlists itself in this matter on the side of law, order, and morality. We may probably in most cases assume that the mother is strongly opposed to the sacrifice of her infant daughter, and that her mother-in-law urges it on grounds of economy and family pride, while the father of the child wavers between the two contending powers. But the young mother, in such a struggle, has little chance of resisting the all-powerful mother-in-law, and, when she herself has daughters of her own, will treat them as she herself was treated. The crime is easily committed, and very difficult of detection. Suffocation, opium, exposure, neglect, or a drop of the milky juice of "asclepias gigantea" soon extinguishes the weak vital spark in the new born girl, and it is no easy matter to bring the crime home to the perpetrators. Special legislation on the subject appears to have produced little effect. The rules framed by the Local Government in 1884, in accordance with the Female Infanticide Act of 1870, ordered the heads of the families to report to the chowkidar the female births in their families and the illness of female children. Families were also to be produced for inspection by Police officers visiting the villages. The lambardars (heads of the villages, through whom the revenue is paid), were to see that the chowkidars performed their duties and to help the police. The chief result of these rules was not the suppression of infanticide, but an increase to the income of chowkidars and lambardars in the shape of regular fees paid as blackmail by suspected families for the reports to be sent into the police. New rules are now proposed. The reports are to be made to the Lambardar instead of to the Police, and Medical Officers, not below the rank of Hospital Assistants, are to take part in carrying out the provisions of the rules. But all such regulations are tantamount to giving the cat the cream to keep. Native Police Officers, Chowkidars, and Lambardars in the Punjab for the most part approve of infanticide as a good old custom. They don't object to getting fees out of it, but will certainly not strain every nerve to suppress it. M. L. tells a story of a Deputy Inspector of Police, who blushing, replied to a friend's enquiry about the size of his family, "Yes, I had the misfortune to have two daughters, but *I have despatched both of them.* May God now bless me with a son." No doubt an average Chowkidar or Lambardar would feel and express similar sentiments in confidence to his friends. Therefore, other agencies must be sought for the suppression of infanticide. Government would do well to imitate the practice of schoolmasters, who punish a whole class for an offence that cannot be easily brought home to particular individuals. It is hard to convict an individual or a single family of infanticide. If parents in India have a long succession of sons and no daughters, the same thing may happen in the best regulated families in England also. But if a large village or district has twice as many boys and girls, it may safely be found guilty of female infanticide and should be punished accordingly. As M. L. suggests, the best punishment would be the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, not less than half the amount of the revenue paid to Government by the offending town or district. The crime is committed chiefly on economical grounds, and if its commission touched the pockets of the offenders, it would soon be discontinued. No doubt, this penalty would fall on the innocent as well as on the guilty. So much the better. The result would be that the innocent would become actively indignant against the guilty, and strongly interested in using all their influence to prevent the crime, that would thus become a general loss to the whole community. As a subsidiary measure female education, especially techincal education, should be encouraged. If girls learned to engage in useful and profitable industrial arts, they would be less of a burden upon their families, and there would be less temptation to make away with them.

A FEW weeks ago we published a statement showing the foreign trade of Bombay for the last four months of 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895 for the purpose of indicating the effect of plague and famine upon the Presidency. The figures showed a net decrease for the four months of eighty-nine and a half lakhs, or more than ten per cent. We then expressed the opinion that the curtailment of trade would during the ensuing months be in an accelerated ratio. The accuracy of this prophecy is shown in the returns for January last which are now completed. In that month, the total foreign merchandise re-exported from Bombay was Rs. 18,16,608 in value as compared with Rs. 37,11,769 in the corresponding period of last year—a drop of more than one-half. This shows clearly enough that the foreign merchandise usually sent through Bombay and financed by her merchants is now finding other centres of distribution. The average value of the trade in ordinary years is not more than about one-tenth of that of the Indian export business, but it is a source of profit to our merchants, and its decrease by one-half can only be viewed with misgiving. The total shipments of Indian merchandise from this Port during January amounted in value to Rs. 2,03,88,646 as compared with Rs. 2,99,83,064 in the corresponding month of 1896. This is a drop of no less than 96 lakhs of rupees, a sum equivalent to nearly one-third of the total. Of course the non-export of wheat consequent upon the Famine, has some share in the production of this state of things, but it only fills a small part of the gap between the figures of 1897 and those of 1896. In the latter year the wheat export was Rs. 2,58,000 in value, in the former it was only Rs. 33,000; so that on this account the difference is not much more than two lakhs of rupees. In rice—the only dutiable article of export—the shipments show but little fluctuation, what variation there is being in favour of the present year, when the exports were worth 5¾ lakhs or Rs 10,000 more than in 1896. The details of commodities exported are not fully available, but enough is known of them to show that the decrease is an all round one. In raw cotton there is a big drop, owing to the absence not only of a good crop but also of dealers to negotiate shipments, and in the other branch of the trade the enforced closing of many mills consequent upon the labour difficulty is telling very seriously on the quantity of cotton goods and yarn sent abroad. On the receipt side of the account the picture is equally sombre, the figures go to show that the imports contracted for before existing troubles came upon Bombay are now being worked out, and that the paucity of orders at the present time is leading to decreasing import business at the docks, to an extent that was not the case in the earlier months of our distress. The foreign imports into Bombay in January 1896 amounted in value to Rs. 2,79,32,888; in the opening month of this year they were worth Rs. 2,07,42,077. This diminution of seventy-two lakhs means the reduction of our import bill by about one-fourth. The figures we have quoted exclude all Government transactions, and relate solely to private merchandise. Briefly epitomised they show that our export trade in Indian produce was reduced for the month by one-third; our foreign merchandise by one-half; and our imports by one-fourth. It will not do to place too much importance upon the figures for a single month, but we fear that the statistics we have quoted are only too sure an indication of a great falling off in trade which will continue for many months to come.

WE are sorry to find that Mr. Dunn, the only surviving passenger of the lost steamer, City of Agra, brings a serious charge against the Lascars who formed the crew. The instant the ship struck, the Lascars ran for the boats, jumped into them, and lay at the bottom like so many logs, rendering no assistance whatever, either to the officers or the passengers. Mr. Dunn says that twenty-five of them jumped into one boat, which the Captain and the officers and passengers were endeavouring to launch. It went with such a swing that it was dashed to pieces and every man was drowned. More lascars got into a second boat, making no effort to launch it, but lying at the bottom as the others had done; two stowaways being equally callous. Only eighteen of these men in all were saved, and the death of their fellows, Mr. Dunn does not hesitate to attribute to their own arrant cowardice. Lascar crews have so frequently been distinguished for steadiness that it is the more distressing to find that, on this occasion, they so far forgot their duty to themselves, their ship, and its officers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a. m., on Friday next.

THE Marryat Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup was won last night at the Bombay Gymkhana by Mr. J. C. Brooks, who beat Mr. A. J. Brooke by 6-4. 6-3.

AT the adjourned Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury commenced the trial of Arthur Napoleon Templeton, late agent of Messrs. King, King and Co., at Hyderabad, for giving medicines to Mrs. Whittaker which caused abortion, and for abetting her in the commission of the offence. The prosecution withdrew the charge of giving false evidence. Mr. Lowndes, for the prosecution, made an elaborate opening statement to the jury, after which Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, of the Hyderabad Residency, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He was under examination for the greatest part of the day. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Inverarity then read to the jury the evidence of Mrs. Dora Fellows, who attended Mrs. Whittaker, Dr. Wolseley and Dr. Symons, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

IN reference to the riot at Versova it appears that at the time it occurred Mr. Rustom P. Jehanghir was getting a few huts erected in a private, and not an official capacity. The fuller information now to hand concerning the outbreak goes to show that results would have been far more serious but for the pluck and courage of Mr. Hudson. It appears that Mr. Rustom's men were not engaged in actual serious fighting, but that they were roughly handled afterwards, when arrests were being made.

IT IS notified in a *Government Gazette* (extraordinary) that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Surgeon-Captain T. E. Dyson, M. B., C. M., to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Surat.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday discussed the Governor's letter regarding the appointment of the Plague Commission. Dr. Bahadurji proposed that the consideration be deferred until the next meeting. Mr. Cotton moved an amendment to the effect that the President should be requested to convey their sincere thanks to H. E. the Governor for his courteous reply, at the same time objecting to the language used in 3rd para. of the notification regarding the appointment of the Commission which directed the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to carry out the direction of the Commission. A long descussion ensued and the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi came to the rescue. He moved a rider that as a matter of urgency the Corporation should authorize the Commissioner to make payment of such sums of money as might be necessary for the Commission to proceed with their work until the Corporation finally resolved on his Excellency's letter, for which purpose a small Committee was proposed to consider and report on the letter. Mr. Cotton withdraw the amendment and the proposition with the rider was agreed to.

AN Examination of articled clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 24th, Thursday, the 25th, Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th inst. The Examiners are Messrs. G. H. Farran, Master in Equity, M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and E. C. B. Acworth, solicitor.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th February 1897, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 103,883 maunds and Rs. 21,953 in the earnings.

THE final of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tour
ment was played off at Meerut on Friday.
play, alike individual and combined, was bri
throughout, and so closely was the match co
that at the final call of time only a si
diary divided the winners and losers
being three goals and one subsidiary
The unbeaten Durhams once more h
though the 16th Lancers played a ma
and but for a single piece of bad luc
lowered the Durham colours. M
during the last few minutes the fa
trembled in the balance, and wi
pressing closely another couple of
have changed the aspect of affairs.
makes the fourteenth tournament w
hams have won in one part of India or

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEPARTURE OF THE SUFFOLKS CANCELLED.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The order issued for the despatch of the Suffolk Regiment to the Cape has suddenly been cancelled.

THE REPLY OF GREECE TO THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

It is understood that Greece will reply to the Collective Note of the Powers to-morrow and will refuse to recall her fleet and troops from Crete on the ground that it would be the signal for further pillage and murder.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK AGAINST COERCION.

A meeting was held in Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon, at which upward of ten thousand people were present, to protest against coercive measures being resorted to with Greece.

Several Liberal members of the House of Commons addressed the meeting.

REPLY OF THE PORTE TO THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 7.

The Porte has replied to the first Collective Note of the Powers and accepts the proposals contained therein in principle, but desires to discuss the details of the proposed autonomy of Crete.

PLAN FOR THE COERCION OF GREECE.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The foreign Admirals have prepared a plan for the coercion of Greece, which includes the blockade of the Piræus and the Cretan coast and the seizure by the combined fleets of Greek war vessels disobeying orders.

GREEK DEPREDATIONS IN MACEDONIA.

It is reported that Greek bands are cutting the Railways in Macedonia.

SUBMISSION OF THE SULTAN OF ILORIN.

The Sultan of Ilorin has returned to Ilorin and tendered his submission. He has been reinstated under British protection, and has signed a treaty giving complete power to the Niger Company.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has reached the sum of £3,95,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Australia, with the outward English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p m., last night.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

POPULAR MEETINGS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Special telegrams to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, March 7, state that the greatest excitement prevails in London at the present situation as regards Crete. Radicals, both in the Press and Parliament, are loudly protesting against the use of English forces to coerce Greeks. There was a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day at which several speakers proposed resolutions condemning the action of Government.

A large number of Englishmen are volunteering to join the Greeks and about one hundred already started to follow the Greek Army to Crete, and have taken with them stores and provisions for three months.

It is generally believed that Greece would be willing to withdraw from Crete if a plebiscite were granted soon for Crete.

Angry crowds at Brussels are parading the streets, and the mob has smashed the windows of the Turkish Consulate there.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE UITLANDERS.

FRESH DISTURBANCE FEARED.

A telegram to the same paper says: The situation in the Transvaal is again strained owing to the continued hostility of President Kruger towards the Uitlanders and further trouble seems imminent.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SANDHURST IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 8.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived early this morning from Bombay to inquire about the plague. His Excellency after alighting from his carriage drove to the Western India Club, where all the plague officials of Poona are staying.

In the afternoon about 3 o'clock his Excellency called a meeting at the Collector's office, and invited all the leading citizens of the city. His Excellency, in addressing them, said: He had come here the other day and said a few words about the plague as they are all aware now about the New Epidemic Disease Act the lately passed. The object of the Act is to stamp out the disease. His Excellency said he is sorry to hear the death-rate in the city had been increased greatly lately. What they had to do now was to search for the disease, and find out prompt medical treatment. Those who concealed only added to the danger.

A large number of people left the city owing to the rumour being current that sterner measures will be enforced. He wished to allay those fears and hoped all will assist him in explaining to their countrymen what those measures were. They would impress upon the people that hospitals are good for treatment. The fearful ravages of the present epidemic made necessary that they should resort to segregation, but they did not want to do in any harsh manner. He could assure them that every consideration will be observed with respect to privacy of females, and in issuing instructions for segregation, especial orders had been issued. House to house visitation will be shortly begun. There are a large number of hospitals both in Bombay and Poona, but more would be added. Regarding female patients a lady doctor will have the management and the treatment.

In referring to the closing of houses in the city his Excellency said that every deserted house will be opened and disinfected. If it is necessary to destroy anything, the owners will in all cases be indemnified. One of his reasons for coming among them was to convince them that the authorities were doing what they had contemplated and had only their welfare at heart. He thought that Mr. Tilak will explain all this to the people. He was glad to see him there. He could also see two Mahomedan gentlemen before me anxious to repeat for their benefit what he had said about females. During the last fortnight the plague- ortality in Bombay is decreasing and hoped this favourable symptom may continue, but at the same time he is anxious to know of better results here. They were all trying to work for the people. He hoped that recognising the serious state of affairs he people would voluntarily come forward to sist them to carry the sick to the hospitals. He [illegible] to tell them that those who were sent there [illegible] their friends or relation to go now and [illegible] conclusion, he wished to tell those who asked to assist the authorities in the [illegible]iting houses that any expenses incurred [illegible]d to them by Government. He ex[illegible] here to supervise the arrangements [illegible]ing made, and hoped that since it was [illegible] interests, they would not only pro[illegible]hings but carry them out. [illegible]ellency then, accompanied by Dr. [illegible]d Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padumjee Pes[illegible]e to the city to inspect.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

THE situation arising out of the action of Greece is, at the time of writing, so full of complications, that to express an opinion as to what will be the outcome, would be an act of great boldness. Amidst much that is doubtful and mysterious two things stand out very clear. The first is that the Greeks, however much their conduct may deserve the harsh things that are being said about it in some capitals, appear to be desperately in earnest, and the next is that public opinion in England is firmly resolved whatever may be the future of Crete, that she shall not again be placed under the yoke of Turkey. This view is firmly expressed by those journals, who do not shriek out, that Crete must at once be united to Greece. The "Times," which is all for keeping Greece in its place as an insignificant power, and desires that its restlessness may be "curbed, says:—"The peace of Europe can be preserved quite consistently with the deliverance of the Cretans from Turkish misrule by methods which the Powers are able to enforce, which would satisfy all the reasonable claims of the insurgents and secure the rights and the safety of the majority and the minority alike." It is believed that the Sultan would not be sorry to get rid of his Cretan subjects if he could be sure that by doing so, he would be spared further trouble in Macedonia, the thing that is giving, not only the Porte, but the Powers, generally, most cause for anxiety just now. The opinion shrewdly expressed early in the week by the Paris papers that King George would not have committed himself to a line of action so strongly in contrast with that which he has always hitherto pursued if he had not had reason to count on powerful external support is shared by many people in this country. As the "Times" points out this morning, there are personal, family, and Court influences at work which are favourable, as is natural, to the aspirations of Greece, and are so far in conflict with the national and traditional policy. As usual, we hear from various quarters in Europe that England is playing a double game; but these rather childish complaints have considerably diminished since Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords. Replying to Lord Kimberley, on Monday night, the Prime Minister, gave us the first official intimation, that the Powers were united with regard to what he called "the most unadvised act" of Greece, and that they had at the earliest moment protested against it "in very earnest language." The Powers, he proceeded to say, retained their opinion of the utter unwisdom of the act that had taken place, and had no disposition in any degree to sanction it. Her Majesty's Government maintained the attitude they had observed of keeping in concert with the other Powers of Europe, and acting together with them, and accordingly our Naval officers had received instructions to take no isolated action, but to act in concert with the Naval officers of the other Powers. Of course, the Government could not speak as confidently in the future tense as they might do if they were acting independently, but he could state that the concert of the Powers remained complete, and there was no ground for thinking that it would be diminished, or that there was any intention of departing from the policy hitherto pursued. But when Lord Salisbury made this statement he was not aware that the Greek Expeditionary Force had landed in Crete, and a great deal has happened since then to lessen the effect of his reassuring words. "J'y suis, j'y reste" seems to be the motto of King George, who, it appears, talks of taking command in person of the Northern Army, preferring, as he says, to die on the field of battle rather than to languish in exile. At the moment of writing, every one is asking what the Powers intend to do. The Greek soldiers are still in the island, and the Greek vessels are still in Cretan waters. Lord Salisbury has, as was expected, declined to agree to the German proposal of a blockade of the Piræus, and this may account for the tone of the "National Zeitung," that journal, to-day, makes another severe attack upon British policy in the Eastern question, and directly charges Great Britain with attempting to disturb European peace. "There are," it says, "rather maliciously several indications in the East pointing to a fresh change in the situation. The immediate future must make it clear whether the agreement among the Powers will suffer a disturbance by the manifestation of separate British interests. It makes no difference whether the British Cabinet lets fall the mask and openly ranges itself on the side of the Greeks, or whether it considers it more expedient to take up a pseudo-neutral position. In any case the identical interests of the Continental Powers will always lie in the direction of opposing a united front to any attempt to disturb the peace of Europe." As might have been anticipated, Mr. Gladstone has not been in one sense at any rate a blind observer of the exciting events of the week. He has telegraphed from the Riviera that though he dare not stimulate Greece when he cannot help her, he shall "profoundly rejoice in her success," adding a hope that the Powers will recollect that they have their own character to redeem. Asked his opinion, with reference to the proposed blockade, he replied yesterday:—"Have no information sufficient for judgment, but detest the whole idea of using force on behalf of Turkey, which, I think, has become an outlaw.

MR. RHODES FACES THE MUSIC.

The long-expected and much-debated Parliamentary inquiry into the Jameson Raid commenced on Tuesday, and although the proceedings naturally attract a good deal of attention, the public interest in the proceedings is greatly less than would have been the case if the crisis in the East of Europe were not so intense and absorbing. The Select Committee are sitting in the not-too-spacious room devoted to meetings of Grand Committees. It opens out of Westminster Hall, and occupies a portion of the site of the old law courts, as they existed before Mr. Street's Palace of Justice was built. No one, except members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Counsel, Reporters, and private Secretaries of the leading Parliamentary personages, engaged in the investigation, are permitted to be present, and on the opening day, three ladies—Lady Willoughby, Miss Rhodes, and Mr. Chamberlain's sister-in-law, who had secured seats beforehand, were compelled to withdraw. Fashionable ladies who had been looking forward to an amusing time, think it "horrid" that such an important tribunal should sit in such a "pokey hole," and wonder why the Committee do not sit in the largest of the law courts with its accommodation for the display of feminine beauty and feminine finery. The general public are content with the arrangements, and satisfied to be represented by the press. Mr. Jackson, the Chairman, who has been very ill and has not yet completely recovered has so far had little to do. A few formal questions from the Chairman, and the reading of Mr. Rhodes's own short written statement, paved the way for Sir William Harcourt's searching cross-examination. All the reporters agree that Mr. Rhodes does not make what is called a good witness; he appeared to be nervous, fidgety, and slightly irritable; but they do not make sufficient allowance for the position he is in. The face wanted intelligence, says Mr. Massingham, of the *Daily Chronicle*, but his appearance generally created sympathy until he appeared in the witness-box. Here he did not make a good impression. "He may," says his critic, "redeem himself, but I confess I don't think that his intellectual measure is a high one." The substance of his written recapitulation of the facts has been cabled to you. In reply to Sir William Harcourt's questions the witness said he could not give the precise time when he first entertained the idea of effecting a change in the administration of the Transvaal by force. He was aware that drafts had been drawn to the total amount of £61,550, on what was termed a "New Concession" account of the Chartered Company by his brother, Colonel Frank Rhodes, who was at Johannesburg managing the goldfields, and not in any official connexion with the company; and that when these accounts were brought to him he paid them. That was all he knew about them. He did not give instructions as to how the money was to be expended; he simply authorized his brother to draw on him, if funds were required, and thought the money was being used in connexion with the movement in Johannesburg, but he did not know. He knew that arms were being sent in large quantities into Johannesburg through the agency of Captain Holden, an officer in the South Africa Company, but he declined to say who authorized Captain Holden, though he himself did not do so. He had a right he maintained to put troops on the border of the Transvaal with a view of effecting a change in the Government of that Republic. He had probably done wrong, but it was within his right as manager of the Chartered Company to concentrate a force in its territory in view of possible contingencies at Johannesburg. After minutely questioning Mr. Rhodes about his communication with Mr. Newton and Dr. Jameson previous to the raid, Sir William dealt with the celebrated letter signed by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, appealing to Dr. Jameson for assistance, and published in the "Times" of January 1, 1896. That letter, Mr. Rhodes admitted, was telegraphed to the "Times" by his instructions. It had been in Jameson's possession for six weeks—it was dated November 20—but witness said he could not say how or by whose authority its date was altered to December 28. Sir William Harcourt asked the witness if when he sent that letter to the "Times" it was not with a view to put it forward as being the ground on which action was taken by Dr. Jameson. "Oh no" was the answer, "you are wrong. It was sent to show that there had been communication between these two parties, but not that Jameson had gone in upon the strength of the letter." "Another point of interest had reference to the cipher telegram to the effect that the *Times* had cabled urging that "flotation" should not be postponed. "Will you," suavely said Sir William, explain the meaning of that telegram, which was pressing the acceleration of the revolution at Johannesburg not only on your own authority but also upon the authority of the London *Times* ?—" Mr. Rhode's reply was to the effect that the message in question was cabled by the lady who writes Colonial articles for the *Times*, the well-known Miss Shaw, but he added that he believed she sent it entirely on her own judgment, and without instructions from any of the others connected with the paper. He asked leave to postpone his answer as to whether the person attended to in the cipher telegrams as the "Chairman" was the High Commissioner and made the curious admission that he had not read the report of the Cape Town Inquiry, merely skimmed it. To-day the question was repeated and answered "It was the High Commissioner," said Mr. Rhodes. "He asked me," said the witness, "what I thought he should do if there was a rising. 'Proceed at once to Pretoria,' I answered, 'and mediate'—which," added Mr. Rhodes, "was precisely what Sir Hercules Robinson did do." "Did you tell the High Commissioner of the preparations for the Raid?" asked Sir William. "Of course not, of course not," said Mr. Rhodes with some impatience. Subsequently he was asked the meaning of the telegram from Johannesburg to the effect that flotation could not proceed "until we have C. J. Rhodes's pledge that authority of Imperial Government will not be insisted on?" "Yes," said Mr. Rhodes deliberately, "I think I am entitled to answer that, even though it does affect third persons." Then with great animation he gave a statement of policy and aims in South Africa. There was a party at Johannesburg anxious for the British flag, and another party anxious only to obtain civil rights. "I told Mr. Leonard that the question of the flag could be left, and that the question of the moment was the question of civil rights. My idea was that a plebiscite should be taken as soon as the civil rights had been obtained and the rest left to the people." Then came what a spectator describes as a charming excursion into the "might have been." "I was certain," said Mr. Rhodes, that one of two things would happen. Either they would vote for union with the British in South Africa, or they would declare for a Republican form of Government within a federal union for such matters as railways, tariffs, justice, defence. This must be under the British flag, since British subjects are a majority in South Africa. Then "I was not going to risk my position to change President Kruger for President J. B. Robinson." After some further questions Sir M. Hicks-Beach protested "Its sheer waste of time." On the whole Mr. Rhodes has come out of his second day's ordeal better than was anticipated. His apparent rudeness is now thought to be nervousness, and the reporters are inclined to withdraw their hasty judgment that he is a bad witness. The Prince of Wales was again an attentive listener.

THE POLITICAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the election for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, where the vacancy was caused by the somewhat mysterious retirement from politics of Sir George Trevelyan, was a surprise. The Liberals made sure of retaining the seat by a thumping majority instead of which their man, Sir Charles Cameron, only defeated the Scottish Solicitor General, Mr. C. S. Dickson, Q.C., by 125. At the general election in 1895 when a Labour candidate polled 609 votes the Liberal had a majority of 442. On this occasion the Independent Labour Party did not run a candidate of their own, but they were invited by their leaders to vote for Mr. Dickson. The only other explanation the Liberals have to offer for having so narrowly escaped a serious reverse is that the burning education question does not burn North of the Tweed. The Unionist papers forgetting the recent contest in Forfarshire claims the fall in the Liberal majority in the Bridgeton division as an illustration of that growth of Conservative feeling in Scotland on which Mr. Balfour is fond of expatiating. Conservatism may be growing in Scotland, but the Bridgeton election hardly shows it. What it shows is that the unskilled labourers of our most populous industrial centres are still holding aloof from official Liberalism yesterday. As I am writing the figures for election in the Chertsey division of Surrey have reached me. They afford another indication that the Government are not holding their own in the Home Counties, hitherto the principal source of their strength. The Conservative candidate, Mr. H. C. Leigh-Bennett, has been returned, but only by a majority of 868. There was no contest in 1895, but at a by-election in 1892 the Conservative majority was 1838, and in 1885, a year to which Liberals look back so fondly, it was 1980. London County Council elections are becoming every day more political and the contest decided on Saturday in Haggerton, next door to our friend Mr. Bhownuggree's constituency, is from a meteorological point of view, almost as useful as a Parliamentary fight. The Progressive candidate, was the Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, temporarily out of Parliament, and the Moderate representative, the young Lord Wolverton. The battle was fought with tremendous activity by both sides and the Progressives won by a majorty of 301. It is rumoured that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre will be run for the chairmanship in the place of Sir Edwin Arnold's brother, Sir Arthur Arnold. The latter would like to retain the post but he is too much of a courtier for some of the horny-handed members of the Council, and his doom, it seems, has been sealed.

NO HOTEL DE VILLE FOR LONDON.

There was an interesting and animated discussion in the House of Commons, yesterday, on the Bill authorising the Council to acquire a site in Trafalgar Square for the proposed new county buildings. The second reading was moved by a Conservative and a Moderate Mr. Whitmore, who described the proposal as necessary, wise and not extravagant. He was supported, amongst others, by the Conservative Chairman of Committees, Mr. Lowther, whose word in a matter of this sort usually carries weight. Mr. Lowther frankly said that if any other large municipality were to bring forward a scheme for housing itself the House of Commons would not for a moment venture to reject that scheme on the second reading. The debate seemed to justify Mr Whitmore's statement that a great deal of the opposition to the scheme arose out of prejudice against the Council, although that body has only itself to thank for much of the suspicion with which it is still treated. One speaker on the Conservative side, Mr. Darling, Q.C., went so far as to assert that at the bottom of this question lay the great principle, whether the House of Commons were to stamp the London County Council with the same sort of Municipal authority as that which prevailed in Paris in the same way as it was intended that the new building should resemble the Parisian Hotel de Ville. In maintaining the opinion that the site had been chosen on political grounds, Mr. Darling was not very complimentary to Mr. Whitmore or Sir John Lubbock, neither of whom is likely to have been taken on by citizens John Burns and Ben Tillett. However, the House could not resist the opportunity of giving the Council a snub, and the Bill was rejected by the large majority of 81. Some of those who voted against the Bill could not have been actuated by these motives but hostility to the Council and all its works—especially its Works Committee—decided the fate of the measure. It is curious to notice that those who voted for the proper desire of the Council to provide itself with adequate accommodation were a member of Ministerialists, including Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Aker Douglas, Sir John Gorst, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir John Lubbock and the Chairman of Committees. The Council has a great deal to live down, and it is warned this morning that it will not get its new Town Hall until it is properly penitent. It is accused of not running straight, of jobbing municipal interests in favour of political theories, and of meddling with other people's business instead of minding its own. But the more candid of its opponents admits that it has some redeeming features. For example, the gentleman who seconded the motion for the rejection of the Bill, Mr. Tritton, recognised the immense good it had done in a great many directions, more especially in the provision of parks and open spaces for the people, and in furthering technical education.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

A considerable amount of interest continues to be manifested in the above question, though it is one that many persons who feel strongly on the subject naturally shrink from discussing in public. There are, however, exceptions to the rule, and this afternoon an officer who some years ago was well-known as an *habitue* of the Bombay Club, Major-General R. L. Dashwood, initiated a useful discussion at the Royal United Service Institution. General Dashwood when he commanded the East Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba was noted for his outspokenness, and in dealing with the melancholy condition of things in our Indian garrisons he does not hesitate to say in exceedingly plain terms what he thinks about the action of those individuals who advocate what one of them styles "a manly life of self-control for our soldiers in India" at such a terrible sacrifice. The Departmental Committee have not yet submitted their report to Lord George Hamilton for his consideration, but it was announced in the House yesterday that they hoped to do so in a few days. The Committee consists of the Earl of Onslow, who presides over its deliberations as Under Secretary of State for India, Sir James Peile, Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor and Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson. Any opinion expressed by such a body ought and doubtless will have great weight with all who are not prevented by their desire to abolish the "Stage regulation of vice—as it is called—from looking facts fairly in the face. In the meantime Mr. Jeffreys, a Conservative member, has moved for a comprehensive return relating to this form of sickness among our soldiers stationed in 1894 and 1895 in different parts of the Empire. The return is to specify any changes that have been made during the period it covers in the nomenclature of the disease referred to and the general effect of such changes on the subsequent statistics.

THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

No official intimation has yet been made respecting the renewal of the mail contracts, but the Government will probably think it advisable to make known the new arrangement if only to stop the questions with which they are being plied by that indefatigable colonial, Mr. Hogan. On Monday he is to ask Mr. Hanbury as representing the Postmaster General, whether, concurrently with the acceleration of the sea carriage of the Australian mails by four days under the new contract, any steps are in contemplation to improve the overland transit of these mails from Naples and Brindisi to London, with a view to the avoidance of the delays that occur from time to time on this section and occasion considerable inconvenience to business men. In this connection I may mention that Mr. J. G. Bright has failed in his action against the P. and O. Company. At the end of 1895 Mr. Bright went out to India with a special six months' return ticket. He reached Dover on the return journey at 8-30 p.m. on May 23 after the departure of the last night train to town. As the next ordinary train would not leave until 1-50 a.m., and he wanted to get home quickly he ordered a special train at a cost of £26-19. He asked the P. and O. Company to refund this amount, but they declined, thinking the claim unreasonable. The reason given for the plaintiff for ordering the special train was that his father was very ill. The Judge, Mr. Justice Kennedy, left the following question to the jury:—Did the plaintiff, under all the circumstances, act reasonably for a gentleman of his position in taking a special train to London? The jury do not seem to have found much difficulty in deciding the question, and Mr. Bright has to pay the defendants' costs as well as his own. The Indian Passengers' Defence Association, or whatever that energetic body is called, ought surely to write him a letter of condolence!

PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN INDIA.

The scientific periodicals refer in appreciative terms to the paper read a week ago before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Professor J. C. Bose, D. Sc., on the need for encouraging advanced studies in physical science among the youth of our Indian Universities. The "electrician" not only reproduces the paper in its entirety as it was read, but publishes some editorial comments. The leading electrical paper maintains that in the agricultural life of the peasants and in the arts and crafts of the native townsman there is ample room for such expansion and development as a due appreciation and right understanding of the physical laws of nature must inevitably bring about, while it points out that India affords a wide field for engineering, as was exemplified by the important paper on the Barsi Light Railway read before the same Society last night by Mr. Everard R. Calthrop. "Nature" also insists upon the want of suitable laboratories in India, and hopes that that want which stands in the way of original investigations in science will soon be removed. Scientific men in Europe, "Nature" adds, are greatly interested in the recent contributions to science made by India, and will welcome Indian investigators as co-workers. Professor Bose's revised paper, together with the very interesting discussion which it evoked, will, I believe, appear in next week's issue of the Society of Arts "Journal," and should be read by all who are interested in the subject. Yesterday afternoon Professor Bose repeated at a meeting of Miss Manning's National Indian Association the lecture on electric waves he recently delivered before the Royal Institution. Lord Reay made a sympathetic Chairman, and Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S., proposed the vote of thanks to the lecturer. The marked attention Professor Bose has received in this country will, no doubt, encourage him to pursue his researches with even greater energy when he returns to India in April next.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

E. Hare, C.S.I., I.-G. of Hospitals Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. J. B. Lind, Ben. Ret.; Major E. M. Manningham-Buller; Major-Gen. R. B. M'Crea, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. H. H. St. George; Capt. T. S. Gooch, R.N.; Mr. G. D. Pollock, F.R.C.S.; Dowager Countess of Morley; Lady Wallace; Lady Julia Bouwens; Lady Malcolm of Balbedie; Countess of Devon.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvie	8	1
	Chukla	0	1
	Oomarkhari	2	1
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	5	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Fanaswady	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Kumbharwada	2	1
D	Khetwady	0	1
	Girgaum	4	1
	Chowpatty	0	2
	Walkeshwar	6	2
	Mahalakshmi	12	2
E	Mazagon	5	2
	Tarwady	0	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	1	3
	Tardeo	8	3
	Byculla	10	5
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	3	7
	Sewri	2	3
	Sion	7	9
G	Mahim	18	10
	Worli	2	0
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	9
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Servants' Hospital	0	1
	Port Trust Hospital	0	3
	Hindu Hospital	0	1
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	1
	Grant Road Hospital	0	1
	Total	104	81

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 193.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	2	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	2
	Chukla	0	1
	Umarkhadi	2	1
	Dongri	4	3
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	3	2
	Fanaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	3	4
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	1	1
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	1	2
	Mahalakshmi	4	5
E	Mazagon	6	6
	Tarwadi	8	0
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	8	4
	Tardeo	0	2
	Byculla	10	4
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	5	4
	Sewri	1	1
	Sion	7	3
G	Mahim	11	5
	Worli	6	3
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	11
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	J J Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	3
	Servants' Hospital	0	4
	House of Correction	0	0
	Plague Hospital, Parel	0	2
	Plague Hospital, Grant Road	0	5
	Total	88	83
	Total to date	8,844	7,398

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 174.

CONDEMNED DWELLINGS

The work of appraising the value of condemned dwellings is being carried on by Mr. Playford Reynolds, M.I.C.E., and Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S. The latter officer, who in addition to this special work, has the heavy duties of the Collectorship of Customs, Opium and Abkari devolving upon him, will be afforded some relief upon the arrival of Mr. J. McNab Campbell, I.C.S., who has been telegraphed for and is expected to arrive from England before the close of the present month. No permanent dwellings can be destroyed until Messrs. Pollen and Reynolds have assessed its value, but the destruction of temporary structures can be ordered by the Plague Commissioners without previous reference to the valuers. They have been instructed by Government to aid the Plague Commissioners by tendering to them advice and suggestions for the improvement of the general sanitation of the city. Under the notifications recently issued the valuing of a dwelling cannot take place until the expiration of seven days from the date of the notice that the place is unfit for habitation being affixed to the house and served on the landlord or inmates. Some 200 houses have been marked in this way, and the valuation will be duly made when the time fixed in the notice has expired. The fullest use is being made of the records in the Collector's Office regarding the condemned dwellings in fixing the valuations. It may here be mentioned that in addition to this labour, Dr. Pollen is undertaking a good deal of inspection work not always confined to the town and island of Bombay. The adjacent village of Coorla was visited by him on Sunday, and the local residents were urged to take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent attack. Yesterday Dr. Pollen, with Mr. Playford Reynolds, visited some of the hospitals and also the Mahomedan Cemetery at Grant Road. The Collector spends a good deal of time in slumming, and speaking words of hope and encouragement to many of the despondent and sorrowful people met with in his daily rounds.

About one hundred huts situated in Anjir Wady, Mount Road having been declared unfit by the Municipality they are being destroyed by request of the Health Officer. A police post by night and day has been kept near the gate of the wadi to prevent persons leaving and removing their property without being disinfected from their houses. Houses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11 at De Lima Street, Bhundarwada and stables Nos. 7 and 8 at Chimnaji Raoji Street have been declared unhealthy houses by the Municipality and condemned to be destroyed. Houses Nos. 37 and 38 situated at Pirkhan Lane, belonging to Sitaram Luximon, have been declared unfit for human habitation.

THE MILITARY AND PLAGUE DUTY.

Both regiments of Native Infantry in Bombay will be relieved of guard duty which will be taken over by the detachment of the 8th N. I., which arrived in Bombay from Baroda on Sunday. The 22nd N. I. will cease to supply guards for the Currency Office, the Bombay Bank, the Mint, and Malabar Point. The guard for the latter will be supplied by the 21st N. I. The men of the European regiments and of these regiments have readily volunteered in more than sufficient numbers for plague duty in the city. The European soldiers look forward to this novel duty as an agreeable diversion from the ordinary routine of garrison life. The Native soldiers are pleased with the opportunity of making an extra eight annas a day. Yesterday when four men were wanted as ward orderlies for a particular hospital twenty-eight men of the 22nd N. I. volunteered at once.

Night traffic by tonies and other Native craft will be stopped, it having been found that many people escape inspection on leaving the city by crossing the harbour from one or other of the bunders after dark.

THE DOOMED CITY.

"Yet forty days and Ninevah shall be destroyed" was the text chosen by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, for his sermon, on Sunday evening, at the Girgaum Mission Church, and he intimated at the outset that he would substitute "Bombay" for "Ninevah." The ancient city of Assyria, with its glittering palaces, its luxury and splendour, was graphically described, and the points of similarity with Bombay were noted. Like Nineveh in the days of its prosperity our city was, he said, a few months ago, very fair to look upon; her merchants were princes; her traffickers among the honourable men of the earth; and she held a place of pride among the nations. But, alas! how changed is the prospect. Some six months back a deadly foe entered her gates, and Bombay now lies in sackcloth and ashes, afflicted by the most destructive disease known to mankind. Lamentation and mourning fills the air; in almost every home Death has entered; financial ruin stares many in the face; and Bombay is now a byword and a reproach among the nations. The city is paying the dread penalty of her crimes—a penalty which will, unless the hand of the Almighty is stayed, sweep away the city as surely as Nineveh was to be swept away when the prophet Jonah reluctantly went to it, and rang the message in the ears of the people "yet forty days and Nineveh shall be destroyed." But the ancient Assyrian capital had one chance given it ere the penalty fell, and they could not doubt that Bombay had a like opportunity. Nineveh was not destroyed, for its inhabitants repented, and our sorrowing city might in the same way escape destruction. Up to the the present he feared there had been very few signs of repentance. What did they read in their papers a month or so ago?—"Plague or no plague the races will be held in Bombay as usual." What cared the promoters though thousands of the poor were being carried off and distress abounded? What did they read in their papers a few days ago?" A thousand persons on the Grand Stand," and perhaps 10,000 outside. And yet when the Hindus sought to worship in their temple a few days ago the assembling of a large crowd for this purpose was interdicted. This was not the spirit in which the present visitation should be met. From the Government House at Malabar Point down to the humblest cottage there should be repentance and contrition. This repentance must not be delayed, for it might be too late, and the limit of 40 days or 40 hours, whatever it was, which was still left for the city might be passed, never to return. He was no alarmist, but he was bound to proclaim to his congregation, as Jonah had proclaimed to the people of Nineveh, that unless they repented they would likewise perish. The sermon which was listened to with wrapt attention by the large congregation, concluded with an earnest exhortation to the hearers to individually repent and seek forgiveness where alone it could be found—at the foot of the Cross of Christ. Before the service closed "The story of the Cross" was sung by the congregation in a kneeling attitude.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning ten patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hostital, ten died and one was discharged cured, leaving eighty patients under treatment. In the Parsee Hospital two patients were admitted, one died, one was discharged cured, and nineteen remain under treatment. Nine patients were admitted into the Bapty Road Hospital, four died, leaving twelve patients under treatment. Into the Port Trust Hospital there was admitted one patient, three died and two remain under treatment.

STOPPAGE OF EMIGRATION.

The following Notification of the Government of India, dated 6th March, has been published:—

"In excercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no person who has since the 1st January 1897 resided, or been in, or passed through; the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council or the State of Baroda or the territories of any Native Prince or State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, exercised through the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall, until further orders, be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of proceeding as an emigrant or as a labourer to any port out of British India."

2,502 persons left Bombay by sea for their native places on Sunday and yesterday. The steam ship Dwarka arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning with 566 passengers on board, while 177 passengers were brought here on the same day by the steamer Safari. The steamship Bahaduri brought 123 passengers from Karachi on Saturday afternoon.

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

On Saturday the Municipal medical officer in charge of the Mahim Division requested Superintendent Hack to send him police assistance to remove a plague patient from Worlee village to the Arthur Road Hospital. Superintendent Hack immediately deputed Inspector Ellis and some native policemen, but on their arrival it was found that the patient, a female, had disappeared and no trace of her could be obtained.

Inspector E. Good and Constable Todman assisted the Health Department on Sunday morning in removing a girl named Suckoo, who had been suffering from the bubonic fever, from a chawl on the Parel Road to the Arthur Road Hospital. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the same police officers removed a woman named Suckoo, aged forty-eight years and her two grand children from under the staircase of the chawl at Dhobie Wady, Haines Road to the Arthur Road Hospital. The woman Suckoo and one child named Bunoo, aged six years, were suffering from the malady and were admitted into the Hospital, but the youngest child, aged two years, was well and taken charge of by the nurses of the Hospital.

HELP FOR SUFFERERS.

"One Intererested in the Sick" writes to make the following practical suggestions to those who are anxious to do what they can for the relief of the plague-stricken in our hospitals. We hope the appeal may have the desired effect:

We have been informed that gentlemen's cast off clothing would be found very useful for patients leaving the Parel Hospital.

Such contributions of clothing would be gratefully received on behalf of the patients by the doctor or sister in charge.

Contributions of fruit to the value of six rupees each contribution, are being sent every alternate day for a month to the Arthur Road Hospital by Messrs. Leopold and Co.

The contributions began on Friday, February 26, and will terminate on Friday, March 26. Perhaps, among your readers, there may be such as will be willing to continue for a definite and stated period after the 26th instant, this generous and beneficent gift of Messrs. Leopold and Co.

Mr. Douglas Bennett, Manager of the Crawford Market, has kindly expressed his willingness to continue, if requested, the ordering of the fruit after the 26th instant, as under the existing arrangement.

THE QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS AT MARMAGOA.

A Goa correspondent writes:—The authorities here are showing very little consideration towards the people placed in quarantine. Those who come out from the Lazaretto after twelve days' detention are not likely to renew their acquaintance with its inhospitable roof and its officials if they can help it. It is reported that a priest died at the Lazaretto. A man, named Trindade, who after undergoing twelve days' quarantine had returned to his house happened to be feverish. The matter having been reported the police removed him to a solitary place in the paddy-field and he was left there to die without assistance being given to him.

RESTRICTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

With regard to the temporary suspension of third class passenger traffic on the G. I. P. Railway the following notifications of the General Department has been issued under Saturday's date:—

Under Act III of 1897 the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a temporary regulation, that no third class passengers shall, pending further orders, be booked from the railway stations mentioned in the margin (Poona, Ghorpuri, Saswad, Phursingi, Alandi, Salarwadi, Chinchwad, Kirki, Harapsur, Luni, Urul',) except such persons as have obtained written permission for the purpose from the District Magistrate, Poona, or the Plague officer, Mr. W. C. Rand, or anybody authorized by these officers in this behalf.

PORT RULES.

Under Act III of 1897 the Governor in Council has prescribed the following rules and authorized the Commissioners of Divisions to apply them, as a temporary measure, to any ports in the Bombay Presidency, reporting to Government from time to time the ports to which he has applied them :—

(1) Any vessel, except ferry boats (to which the rules of Government Resolution No. 883—351-P., dated 7th February 1897, apply) arriving at a port shall anchor at a place fixed for such purpose, and the passengers and crew shall be examined before she is granted entry inwards and is allowed to land passengers or cargo.

(2) If any of the passengers or crew are found by the plague authority to be plague-stricken, the patient or patients shall be removed to the nearest segregated hospital, and the vessel shall be made to proceed to he place set apart for the anchorage of such vessel. Such vessels shall not communicate with the shore or land or receive cargo for the period of eight days. Provisions, &c., shall be sent to her under directions from the Port Officer or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner of the Division and shall be passed up the side in receptacles which shall not be received back.

(3) If no further plague case occurs on board during such period of eight days, she may receive pratique. If other cases occur, the course directed in Rule (2) shall be followed for a further period of eight days respectively. The vessel shall not receive pratique, or communicate with the shore or receive cargo or receive provisions otherwise than as directed in Rule (2) until after the lapse of eight days from the occurrence of the last case.

(4) If a vessel arrives with a case of simple fever on board, the above rules shall apply to her, but the detention shall be for a period of four days, subsequent to which, if no plague cases develope, she may be granted entry inwards.

(5) If a place on shore suitable for the segregated accommodation of passengers is available, the passengers from vessels treated as above may be removed to the same and placed there under observation instead of being detained on board.

(6) Cargo unloaded from vessels which have been quarantined on account of ascertained or suspected plague on board shall be removed by the consignee to a place set apart for the purpose and exposed to the sun for a period of three days, or in the case of cargo which may have become damp until such further period as may be necessary to thoroughly dry it, after which it may be taken possession of by the consignee.

(7) Bedding, rags, &c., may not be landed from vessels aforesaid, and if landed, shall be destroyed.

(8) Piece-goods and other articles liable to carry infection brought by vessels aforesaid shall be fumigated or otherwise disinfected before being carried away by the consignee.

(9) Any grain brought to the port and landed from any vessel and found by a Magistrate to be unfit for human consumption shall be destroyed.

(10) Any port may be declared to be an infected port by the District Magistrate. Vessels arriving from such ports, even if no case of plague has occurred on board, shall not be granted entry inwards unless or until eight clear days have elapsed from the date of her departure from the aforesaid port. If the vessel arrives before the expiry of such eight days, she shall remain at the anchorage fixed for such vessels until such eight days have elapsed, subject to the conditions laid down in Rules 2, 5, and 6, after which, if no plague case is discovered on board, she shall obtain pratique. If plague is developed or has been developed before her arrival, all the above quarantine rules shall apply to her, her crew, passengers and argo.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND DR. HAFFKINE.

INSPECTION ON THE RAILWAYS.

The Madras Government has communicated to al Local Boards and Municipal Councils, to the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, the Surgeon-General and to the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Haffkine's letter to the Government of India describing the methods of his researches and the results of his inoculation against bubonic plague. Dr. Haffkine has been requested to keep the Government of Madras informed of the further progress of his investigations.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has obtained the Government's sanction to the alteration of the mail train between Raichore and Guntakul, owing to the arrangements made in connection with the examination of passengers suspected of suffering from bubonic plague. The mail train is timed to leave Raichore at 16-55 instead of 17-15, and to reach Guntakul at 20-35 instead of 20-0 In order to prevent unnecessary detention of passengers at Coonnur, who have passed satisfactory examination at Arconum and Guntakul, the examiners at the latter stations have been furnished with a special punching machine to be applied to the tickets of passengers so examined.

DAMAUN.

Great excitement has been caused in Lower Damaun by wild rumours as to the extent of the hold the plague had taken at Damaun. The true state of facts is, however, as follows :—On Thursday, when Dr. V. R. Satpute, who is especially appointed to look after bubonic cases, repaired to the residence of Sookhi, in Lower Damaun, to fumigate and disinfect the place, he found her lodgings as well as three adjoining ones locked up I An old fisherwoman, who was questioned as to the inmates of the houses, giving evasive and unsatisfactory answers, he thought it desirable to break open the houses in which he suspected the concealment of any bubonic case. He ordered the police to break open one of the houses, and on their doing so, they found a dead body lying on the bare floor. A second house was similarly broken open, with the result that three persons, a man, a woman, and a child, were found laid up with fever, ranging to 105 degrees. The remaining two houses were opened, but owing to the darkness of the rooms, which were kept closed and were ill-ventilated, the doctor did not venture to proceed with his search. Within a short time, the news spread like wild fire throughout Lower Damaun, and it was thought highly expedient to take immediate action to check the further spread of the pestilence. At 8 p.m., Mr. Peixota the Government engineer, accompanied by Drs. Claudino da Cunha and Satpute, proceeded to the Governor's palace, and obtaining an interview with his Excellency explained to him all the circumstances that had occurred, dwelling on the awful danger that was threatening the safety of Damaun if prompt and drastic measures were not taken. His Excellency who has always shown a remarkable aptitude for the welfare of the country, and the good of the people, adopting the suggestion and ordered all the men found or suspected to be suffering from bubonic fever, to be sent off to the Lazaretto at Serra de Cruz, under a police escort, and the four houses to be burnt. His Excellency promised, in the event of matters becoming worse, to order the whole of the military force to assist segregation and carry out stringent measures. At midnight, Dr. Satpute, the Administrator Mr. Azavedo, the Police Commissioner, with an armed police escort of six men, removed three persons who were found in the houses, the dead body of the woman, who was found in the first broken open house, having already been sent for cremation, to the Lazaretto. To-day, Dr. Satpute, the Health Officer, the Police Commissioner, accompanied by an armed force of a dozen men, visited the four houses and after removing the tiles from the roofs, demolished the buildings, and the materials, together with the clothes and rags found on the premises were burnt, and the whole place fumigated and disinfected.

This morning, a tailor, Vitha Ookerda, who seems to have come here last Monday (Shivratri day), ostensibly from the suburbs, to bathe in the sea, but, in reality, from Bombay ,died of bubonic fever. One Purshotum Rughunath, and his brother, Pitamber's wife Nundi, residing at Upper Damaun, and who are relatives of the deceased Vithal, while proceeding to the deceased's house via Governor's Palace, were wailing as is customary among all classes of Banias, and it attracted the attention of his Excellency He sent one of his guards to inquire whence the two persons had come, and on their answering that they had come from Bulsar, they were peremptorily ordered to leave Damaun.

Adjacent to the four houses burnt on Friday, in Lower Damaun, three Mochis were found, this morning, to be suffering from bubonic, one of them an unfortunate girl of ten years, who was deserted by her guardians, was discovered in a locked-up house, when the same was broken open by Dr. Satpute. She was in a state of high fever, and stated in a feeble voice that she had been kept locked-up without a single companion since the previous evening, and during the whole of the night and she had no water to quench her thirst, which was very keen. The three persons were sent under police escort to be treated by Surgeon-Major Monteiro. It is to be deplored that there is a tendency among the people to conceal cases of bubonic fever. One of the three persons who were sent to Serra de Cruz, on Thursday last, is reported to have died this morning.

At this moment I hear that a Bania lad, about eighteen years of age, by name Moolchand Choonilal, the only son of Choonilal Hurjiwan, who came from Bombay a month ago, died at his residence in Lower Damaun. He had been ill three days with bubonic fever.

Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The death of Moolchand Choonilal, which took place yesterday, from bubonic fever, being sudden, he appearing all hale in the morning, caused a scare in Lower Damaun, and several people fled to Upper Damaun and other places in the neighbourhood. The Governor, to whom all cases of bubonic fever are instantly communicated, sent an intimation requiring the presence of all the medical men of the city at his place, where a conference was held at 9 p.m., yesterday, with the result that his Excellency has communicated by wire the state of Damaun to the authorities in Goa and sought their advice as to further measures to be adopted. This morning (Sunday), the suspicions of Administrator and Dr. Satpute were aroused in consequence of offensive smells, emanating from a closed house near the four burnt houses in Lower Damaun, and they broke open the house, wherein they found the corpse of an elderly female of the Mochi caste, who seemed evidently to have died three days ago. The corpse was ordered to be burnt in the same position it was found without moving it.

THE GRAVEYARDS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The memorialists who ask the Municipal Corporation not to close the overfilled Sonapur Cemetery to the windward of the city, skirting the Back-bay, lay great stress upon the point that the shoulders of relations alone must bear the heavy bier all the way to the grave. I have, however, often seen the friends and followers of the deceased constantly changing shoulders in funeral procession and bodies have been conveyed all the way from Bandora to Bombay by relays of hired men. I hear the Mahomedans have large sums of money held in trust for purposes connected with burials and obsequies and it should not be difficult to arrange for a staff of corpse-bearers. The daily feeding of the Koran reader at the graveyard,—another argument against the proposed action—is, again, a matter of pure charity which can be arranged for satisfactorily by the Trustees and the distance from the house of mourners to the cemetery need offer no insuperable bar to the free play of this humane instinct. It is only an inane body like our Corporation and our *ma-bap sirkar*—paternal to a fault—that can hold a parley in matters of this kind. I doubt much whether even the weakest Moslem rulers, in the face of a calamity like the one that assails us, would for a moment listen to such lisping nonsense. A good deal, by the bye, has been written about the Sonapur and Grant Road burial grounds, but we don't hear much of the crowded graveyard in Mangalwadi regarding which Dr. Weir had to give evidence before the Presidency Magistrate last December on which occasion the startling testimony was borne by him that "there was not to his knowledge a single Mahomedan burial-ground in Bombay which was not filled over and over again—perhaps twenty times." Then there is the Khoja cemetery in Tandel Street in the heart of overflowing Mandvie—the Ward that gave the plague to the city, and where the first pestilential cases of last summer are buried. This graveyard was, I learn, considerably extended about six years ago, I hear the wells in its vicinity are considered sacred and the water is used! It is needless to dilate on the mischievous consequences arising from this hot-bed of disease in the midst of a populous district.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 8. SOLOMON EAGLE.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	6	
Local	19	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	3	3
Mangalwar	5	5
Rastia's	1	1
Budwar	1	1
Shanwar	1	1
Sudaseo	1	1
Sukerwar	5	4
Rawiwar	1	1
Somwar	1	0
Vetal	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Nana's	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Bhowani	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Total	19	17
Total up to date	418	365

The total mortality from all causes during the 24 hours was 66.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the 24 hours show the following results :—

Locality	Cases	Deaths
Imported	1	0
Local	0	0
Plague Hospital	9	6
Total up to date	299	180

The nine cases at the plague hospital include six sent from the City of Poona, two sent from the Poona Cantonment, and one from Loni Kalbhar belonging to H. H. Aga Khan's household.

The City Municipal office returns, for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	9	
Local	27	
Peths	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	5	4
Budwar	1	1
Narayan	1	1
Sadashiv	2	0
Rawiwar	5	2
Ganesh	2	2
Nana's	8	4
Mangalwar	2	1
Kasba	1	1
	27	16
Total up to date	445	381

Total mortality during the above 24 hours was 45.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	0	
Local	0	
Civil Line	0	0
Plague Hospital	6	6
	6	6
Total up to date	305	186

Fifty-four cases remaining under treatment.

PLAGUE IN THE CANTONMENT.

Four cases of plague were on Saturday discovered in the Cantonment. Of these Mani kom Savlaram, a woman 45 years of age died, in Shimpi Alley.

Mahomed walad Shaik Hassan, a Mahomedan died at Malcolm Tank Cross Road.

Syenna bin Nagojee, aged 35 years, a surveyor on the G. I. P. Railway died after two days' illness in Kamatipura.

While late on Friday night a young Shimpi woman of 18 years was found to be suffering with the plague in Shimpi Alley at the back of Bhori Bazaar and thence removed to the hospital.

AFFECTED LOCALTIES.

The locatities in the cantonment which up to date have given most signs of being affected by the plague are Shimpi lane behind the Bhora quarter of Main Street, and the road which goes by the name of Malcolm Tank Cross Road. Nearly every case of plague as yet discovered has been found in one or other of these places. Kamatipura which has had one or two cases up to the present comes more or less under the second named quarter. We think the authorities could not do better than institute a regular system of house to house inspection in these parts as the deaths discovered on Saturday have every appearance of having been concealed until discovery followed too late. With a record of four cases in a single day the probability seems great that some more are likely to be about of which the authorities are ignorant. We were glad to see Mr. Gungaram Bhau Maske who has taken charge of the section known as Shimpi lane going about among the people of the locality and endeavouring to assist the authorities to the best of his power. The young Shimpi woman who is reported was having been sent to the plague Hospital on Friday night was persuaded we believe to go there by this gentleman. It is to be hoped the others who have chosen sections are doing their work equally well.

PRAYERS IN TIME OF PLAGUE.

The Rt. Rev Dr Bernard Bruder Linden S. J, Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona has requested the clergy and laity of this place to say certain prayers daily for relief from the plague which is at present prevailing.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

The Fergusson College, the New English School and the Nutan Vernacular schools in the City have been closed on account of the plague.

RESISTING REMOVAL TO THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Dadoo Sak aram and three other Mangs residing at Bhokerwadi were charged on Saturday before Mr. Plunkett, C I E City Magistrate with resisting the removal of a plague patient of their own caste to the plague hospital, They were all convicted and sentenced each to yay a fine of ten rupees.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Conference which was to assemble at Satara shortly has been postponed *sinedie* owing to the prevalance of the bubonic plague at Bombay Poona and other places.

EXODUS FROM THE CITY.

The rumour that a large number of European soldiers were to be employed in the City to more effectually carry out the work of segregation and prevent the plague from spreading has, we are told, caused large numbers of the inhabitants to leave the city. Numbers who could afford it travelled second class by railway since the third is closed to them, but more than these have, it is said, left by road in country craft, and on foot for the adjoining villages.

CONCEALING A CORPSE.

The case against Luxuman bin Krishnajee, a domestic servant, who was charged before Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, with failing to report a case of plague in his house and also with not giving intimation of the death of the person from it, was concluded on Saturday. Magistrate gave his decision and in doing so made the following remarks :—

This shows a disregard for the welfare of the neighbourhood. I therefore fine accussed Rs. 25 and in default 2 days' hard labour; and I give public notice that the next similar case occurring the delinquent will be sent to Jail without the option of a fine.—*Herald.*

SIND.

GROWING PANIC IN KARACHI.

The Karachi plague returns up to noon on the 3rd instant shows 38 new cases and 25 deaths. The totals to date are now : 2,108 cases and 1,877 deaths.

The mortality is very low among Hindus, who only show four deaths. The Lyari quarter lost 16, and Kimari and Frere Town again one each.

The railway authorities are using all precautions to stop the spread of the plague in the native employes' quarters. The police enforce their orders and cleaning operations are strictly carried out. More medical aid has been applied for and will doubtless be sanctioned. The shopkeepers in Elphinstone Street are beginning to share in the panic, and one more jeweller's shop was closed on Friday. All the prophylactic lymph is exhausted, and as great numbers have applied to be inoculated quantities are being obtained from Bombay. For those in infected areas, who are too poor to leave Karachi, segregation camps are being built in all vacant and open sites outside the crowded parts of the town. Dr. Cornwall is said to be closely occupied in making observations of plague patients in his charge. Lancing the buboes has been found to give relief. Quarantine is imposed at Jungshai and several small stations, the police being keenly on the alert to prevent anyone going into the towns who has not a pass. Natives say they dread segregation more than the plague itself.

A railway committee of district officers, with Mr. Tickner as chairman, has been formed to carry out the measures necessary for stoppage of the plague in the railway employes lines. Every house in which plague occurs is cleansed and disinfected, all the bedding and the clothting of the deceased burnt, and their families segregated. The police patrol the lines night and day to prevent outsiders coming to the lines. A medical officer inspectors the workmen while at work and reports on suspected people. All infected railway carriages are washed out with a disinfectant, then closed hermetically and fumigated with sulphur. The whole water supply of the N. W. Railway at Karachi is obtained froma Mir by piping and taps.

There nuns from the Convent of St. Joseph, assisted by one of their pupils and two nurses, are in nursing charge of the Civil Hospital. Six plague patients have been discharged cured in the last few days.

The plague returns up to noon on the 4th instant show 43 fresh cases and 35 deaths. The totals now are 2,151 cases and 1,912 deaths.

The Mahomedans are still the heaviest sufferers, and unfortunately Dr. Borradaile's suggestion of a hospital has had to be abandoned, it having been represented to the Commissioner by Sirdar Mahomed Khan that the scheme would meet with, opposition from Mahomedans owing to the strict observance of the purdan system. Two more cases are notified in the Sadar in spite of all the exertions made to keep the plague. Great anxiety is felt at the prevalence of the plague in the Lyari. The poorer people are either being sent away or are leaving of their own accord, at last realising the danger of staying in infected quarters. Whenever possible plague cases in the town or the Sadar are taken to the Civil Hospital, unless the patient is already under medical treatment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of the 19th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Billings, Mr James
Edie, Mr
Fox, Mr and Mrs Brook
Holder, Mr H S
Hasford, Miss Emily
Khan, Mr and Mrs
Nash, Mr W J
Ommaney, Lt A H

Radford, Mr H C
Swaney, Mr S L
Trickett, Miss M
Taylor, Mr J E
Weymouth, Mr W
Wheeler, Mr W
Wittenburg, Mr B W

From Brindisi.

Anderson, Col A D
Bell, Capt C T
Caulfield, Capt
Davies, Mr and Mr Digby
Drendomme, Dr
Daken, Mr J F
Fowle, Mr F C
Gaffky, Professor

Mr E T H Hinge
Marr, Dr J
Peel, Major Frederick
Pheiffer, Dr
Souza, Dr E M De
Stickes, Dr
Walles, Mr H Munro
White, Mr

From Marseilles.—Blaker, Capt

From Aden.

Knox, Lt and Mrs R T
Morris, Major and Mrs

Otaff, Lt and Asst Comssy H

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers arriving per s. s. Australia, which is expected here, at 7 a.m. on Friday.

Abba, Gut
Alexander, Mr C H
Anchinirty, Miss
Anderson, Capt and Mrs
Bagdad, Khan
Balfe, Lt Col E
Bateson, Mrs
Battye, Lt
Beal, Miss K
Bedford Lt
Blount, Major
Brennan, Dr Annie
Campbell, Mr J H
Chapman, Miss
Clarke, Miss
Collyns, Miss
Combe, Capt
Cowan, Lt
Currie, Lt
Cutler, Lt
Douglas, Mr E S
Elphinstone, Capt
Forbes, Mr T W
Foster, Major
Gough, Lt
Gunning, Lt
Hall, Lt
Harcourt, Miss Vernon
Harding, Miss
Hawthorne, Mr Julian
Holditch, Col
Hutchinson, Lt
Jardine, Mrs J
Kelly, Mr J H S
Kerr, Mr H
Keyes, Lt
Kilkelly, S Major E P
Legge, Capt

Mactavish, Lt
Mahomed, T
Meredith Mr
Moir, Lt
Moore, Lt
Moore, Mrs S A
Morton, Miss
Murray, Lt
Newall, Lt Col W P
Nichilson, Mr
Nicholson, Miss A R W R
Phillips, Miss
Pilley, Lt
Richardson, Capt B
Rickman, Mr S H
Roe, Capt C
Rudkin, Lt
Sharp, Mr and Mrs H A
Sherlock, Lt
Sherrard, Lt
Spence, S Col
Stace, Lt
Stewart, Mr A C
Steward, A G W
Taite, Capt and Mrs
Tipping, Lt Lol Gartside
Tipping, Mrs and child
Valentine, Mr
Vansittart, Major
Vansittart, Mrs and child
Walker, Miss
Walker, Miss S
Wilkinson, Lt
Williamson, Mr A
Wimberley, Mr and Mrs
Withers, Lt
Wylie, Mrs H

ADVANCE ON BENIN.

RESISTANCE BY THE NATIVES.

A despatch, from Warrigi, sent via Lagos, says: Boats from H. M. ships Philomel, Barrosa, and widgeon shelled Gwato on February 10. The naval force met with no opposition on landing. Subsequently, the enemy made a stubborn resistance for 20 minutes. The firing was principally directed from tree tops, and the enemy had to be gradually picked off by rifle fire. No one was killed on the British side, but Captain O'Callaghan was slightly, and Commander Hunt badly wounded. Two bluejackets from H. M. S. Widgeon were severely wounded, and one bluejacket from H. M. S. Philomel wounded. The Naval Brigade and Protectorate force are now crossing the creek in boats and canoes, with the intention of occupying Olgbo village. The enemy have opened fire from the bank, and the expedition is replying with a heavy Maxim and rifle fire.

A later despatch says : Reports from Gwato stats that the Naval Brigade advancing on Benin City is encountering serious resistance. At Sapobo a strong native force, apparently well armed, was only driven back after tenacious resistance. Commander Pritchard was killed. The enemy are known to have had 60 killed. The other column advancing from this place is greatly harassed. Olgbo, about midway has been occupied by the first division of the Naval Brigade. The men are repeatedly fired on from the bush. Captain Koe and three Houssas have been wounded.

DEFIANCE FROM THE KING.

The steamer Axim arrived on Monday at Liverpool from Benin and brought news that a few days after the arrival of Mr. Locke and Captain Boisragon at Mr. Swainson's factory at Sapele a Krooboy came down with a message from the King of Benin for Mr. Swainson. The man had with him a finger, which had been cut off one of the white men, with a signet ring on it bearing the initials "T. G.," which Mr. Swainson recognised as belonging to Mr. Thomas Gordon. As far as he could make out, the message sent by the King to Mr. Swainson was : "Tell white man serve him right. He no business come my country in my Ju Ju month. He can now send plenty white men catch me if he can." The reports had also come down that the Benin chiefs had removed the King from his quarters and hidden him away, so that the punitive expedition should not find him.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Rawson, C. B., dated Olgbo, February 12th :

"Took expedition up Benin River in hired steamers on February 10th. Landed Warrici 11th; marched to Ceri same day. Attacked and occupied Olgbo on the 12th. Force under captain of Philomel attacked and occupied Gillycilly and Gwato on the 10th. Force under captain of Phœbe occupied and stockaded a position four miles from Sapoba on the 11th. Casualties at Olgbo : Captain L. C. Koe (Protectorate Force) severely wounded. Three native troops slightly wounded. Casualties at Gwato : Lieutenant and Commander E. D. Hunt (Widgeon) Daniel Halloran (P.O., first-class official, No 118,084, Widgeon), G. Beverton (A. B. official, No 155,139, Widgeon), severely wounded; Captain M.P. O'Callaghan (Philomel). Henry E. Baker (A.B. official, No. 172,539 (Philomel), slightly wounded. Casualties at Sapoba : Lieutenant and Commander C E. Pritchard (Alecto) killed. Private Colin Will (Plymouth Division, 1,962, Theseus) died from sunstroke. Shall continue advance towards Benin from Olgbo directly. I have established base there. Advance will be slow, owing to dense forest and absence of water. No advance from Sapoba and Gwato, but both places will be held."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Allan Arthur, has been elected President, and Mr. Montague Turnor Vice-President, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Major Clery Hill, Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Commands, *vice* Captain Davidson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Major-General Hobday, Commissary-General-in-Chief, has returned to Calcutta from Aden. His visit there was connected with the food-supplies of the garrison, which are mostly drawn from Somaliland.

The posting of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, to the Madras Command, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, has given umbrage to Staff Corps officers serving in the Southern Presidency, who complain that a Bengal officer has been brought in to fill a post which should have gone to one of themselves.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway have, in recognition of the valuable service rendered by Mr. Winter, their chief electrician, permitted him to remain another year in India, with the option to ask for a further extension of service should he be pronounced fit by a medical officer for continued work in this country.

The Madras Government has ordered that Rs. 500 be placed at once at the disposal of the Collector of the Anantapur District for the erection of huts to segregate passengers affected by the bubonic plague. The Madras Government has also sanctioned the proposal of the Railway authorities to depute three female apothecaries to Guntakal, Arkonam, and Tuticorin railway stations, respectively, for the examination of female passengers suspected of being affected by the bubonic plague.

The current issue of the "Journal" of the Photographic Society of India is up to the customary standard of excellence. In addition to a capital reproduction of the Viceroy's hand taken by the Rontgen rays, to which reference has already been made there is a critical article under the title "Bella Napoli" by H. Pipistrello, a well-written book review, the usual letters and notes, and press notices of the recent photographic exhibition in Calcutta.

The total number of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief has now risen to 3,216,000 or 74,000 over the figures of last week. The North-West Provinces contribute thirty-three thousand, and the Central Provinces twenty-six thousand towards this result. Increases of only six and five thousand are reported from the Punjab and Madras Agricultural prospects are not of the brightest. Rain is wanted in many parts, and in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab high westerly winds have damaged some of the standing crops. Quite a cattle famine exists in the Southern Punjab, where fodder is extremely scarce. The cholera reported the other day in Rewah has now apparently subsided.

As regards famine in Bengal public attention so far has been directed mainly to Behar, but there has been distress also in the districts of Nadia and Khulna. From a letter sent by the Local Government to the Government of India, it appears that the area affected in Khulna is only 442 square miles in extent with a population of 262,000 persons. Nearly the whole of this area is land reclaimed from the Sunderbunds and intersected by tidal rivers and channels, forming a network of waterways.

Wild rumours are afloat that incendiarism was the cause of the fire at the Mysore Palace, but this is not the fact. The fire broke out on the top of the pandal, access to which was almost impossible from without to unauthorised people. There is evidence that the second floor of the palace was inhabited and that the kitchen was in use ; and that on the morning the fire broke out a certain lady in the palace was drying her hair according to Hindu custom with incense. The windows of these apartments were right above the marriage pandal, and it is presumed that sparks from the fire that fed the incense fell on the cocoanut leaf covering of the pandal and ignited it. Doubtless somebody in the place was responsible for seeing that there were one or more fire engines in the place in case of fire. As a matter of fact, the town had only one engine and that was in a corner of the pandal in which the fire orginated, but was not accessible. Moreover, being Sunday, the water-supply of the town was cut off for a few hours, and no water was obtainable for two hours after the fire broke out. The Dewan of Mysore instantly telegraphed to the Resident of Bangalore, who sent up engines and Sappers to work them.

General Ghulam Hyder, the Amir's representative on the Mohmand Boundary Commission, is now at Dhaka. Mr. Udny will probably proceed there to discuss the preliminaries regarding the work of demarcation.

According to the second official forecast, which takes us up to February 22nd, the prospects of rapeseed and linseed, both valuable crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, are so far good : a yield of 75 per cent. of a full average crop being expected.

Colonel Gracey, Director-General of Railways, will make a short tour in the Punjab when the Government Offices close in Calcutta. He will inspect the progress made on the Mari-Attock line, the last link in the system of strategic railways in the Indus Valley.

The prospects of the *rabi* harvest in Bagelkhand are good, and fodder is abundant. This should tend to lessen distress in Rewah, but unfortunately an epidemic of cholera is still prevalent in the State, and has attacked some gangs on the famine relief-works.

Considerable excitement was caused in commercial circles in Calcutta, on Friday, by a report that Government intend to embark on new currency legislation, the object in view being to lower the rate at which rupees will be issued in exchange for gold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. On the best authority, it is stated that no such change is intended.

Mr. C. S. Bayley will be promoted a Resident of the 2nd-class in the Political Department when Colonel Law, Resident at Jeypore, retires a short time hence. Mr. Bayley, as already announced, will act as Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department : Mr. G. R. Irwin going from Kotah to Jeypore.

Under the new rates of pay for the Army Medical Staff in India, as Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel will draw Rs. 1,150 per month, a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel getting Rs. 1,093 after 25 years' service. As regards the Indian Medical Service the corresponding rates of pay will be Rs. 900 and Rs. 888-12, respectively, for officers in receipt of staff salaries. A Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of a native regiment will receive Rs. 1,100 consolidated pay.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have determined to extend their jetties at Calcutta thirty feet into deep water so that they can land and embark their passengers (as formerly) at any state of the tide in comfort. Their property being private they can keep out loafers and the thousand and one coolies who now fight their way at the Docks and Jetties. In addition to this steamers can "drop up" stern first to the P. and O. Jetty on the flood-tide, and this in itself is a very great convenience as it does away with the delays which so exasperate impatient passengers. At present, when embarking, it frequently happens that steamers have to leave the Jetties at 5-30 or 6 a.m. which is a most unsuitable time, and this is due to the fact that steamers must get over the shoal off Hastings before the tide falls too low. Lying at the P. and O. Jetty they will be able to leave a couple of hours later. It is frequently the case that steamers arrive in the evening just too late to get up the town Jetties, but they could in almost every instance get alongside the Garden Reach Jetty. The great value of steamers like the Oriental has also to be considered, and the number of people they carry and for whom special arrangements must be made.

THE POWERS, CRETE, AND GREECE.

THE CASE FOR GREECE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

A telegram, dated Athens, February 14, said :—A force of Greek troops, consisting of a regiment of infantry, a battalion of sappers, and a battery of artillery, yesterday, embarked at the Piræus on board, three steamers, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. Before their departure the men were reviewed by the Crown Prince, who, addressing them, said :—

"Officers and men, remember where you are going that you are Hellenes."

The troops then marched-past His Royal Highness in the presence of the Queen and the Crown Princess and an enthusiastic crowd. The reserves of 1893 and 1894 have been called out. Greek officers who had started for Crete have at the last moment been recalled to join their regiments.

Replying to representations made by the Ministers of the Power, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs declared that the Hellenic Government, having full knowledge of the situation, did not hesitate to assume the whole responsibility for the measures which it had taken.

Athens, February 15, 7-20 p.m.—The Greek Army Corps which embarked on Saturday at the Piræus was safely landed to-day at Platareias, about fourteen kilometres to the west of Canea, and almost opposite the island of Theodor. No details have yet been received. Enormous excitement prevails here.

Athens, February 18, 3-30 p.m.—A telegram just received here from Crete announces that a Greek force has attacked and captured the fort of Aghia.

Four hundred Mussulmans, including about one hundred Turkish soldiers, were taken prisoners by the Greeks.

The Athens correspondent of the "Politique Coloniale," writing under date 13th inst, says:—King George will take command of the Northern Army. This step is so serious that grave events are anticipated. It is stated that the King, in the course of conversation with the Minister of a Forign Power, whose reigning family is united to His Majesty by close ties of relationship, made the following observation :—"If I do not do my duty at the head of my army, I shall be obliged to leave Greece. Now, I do not wish to be a King in exile. I should prefer to die on the battlefield." The correspondent adds that he reproduces the exact words of the King.

MACEDONIAN VOLUNTEERS CROSS THE FRONTIER.

A Larissa telegram to the Messagero says a thousand Macedonian Volunteers have crossed the frontier and joined the Greek commander, who has completed their armament, and placed them under Greek officers.

50,000 TURKISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

A telegram from Constantinople, February 17, says :—Orders have been given for the preparation of two Turkish squadrons, the first of which is to leave for Cretan waters in five days. It will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Faik Pasha, of the Naval Staff, and is to consist of four warships, including the ironclads Hamidich, Osmanieh, and Azizieh, and ten torpedo boats. It will be increased on its arrival at its destination by vessels now in the Turkish Archipelago and in the Gulf of Alexandretta.

The second squadron will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Hassan Pasha, Director of the Arsenal, and is to comprise five warships, including the ironclads Mesovdieh, Orchanieh, and Nadjmi Skefket, and ten torpedo boats. The torpedo boats already in Cretan waters are placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Sami Pasha, at present Commandore in the Red Sea.

The Ministry of Marine has asked for a credit of £T500,000.

Besides the Redifs of the Third Army Corps, the men on leave of the same Corps have also been called out. The Trebizonde Redifs have likewise been called to join the colours, Altogether, six divisions, consisting of about 76,800 men, will be concentrated near the Greek frontier.

The foreign warships are stationed in the harbours of Retimo, Candia, Sitia, and Kissamo, and will land sailors if necessary.

Constantinople, Febrauary 17th (later,)—Fifty thousand naval reserves and men on leave have been called out for service.

The Sultan went to-day by sea to the Palace of Koum Kapou to take part in the ceremony of kissing the Prophet's mantle. His Majesty returned in the evening to Yildiz Kiosk by water.

A GREEK MANIFESTO.

Athens, February 15th (evening.)—The "Official Gazette" publishes an order, issued by the Minister of War, appointing Colonel Vassos, aide-de-camp of the King, commander of the troops sent to Crete.

The order is proceeded by an explanation of the motives which prompted it, in which it is set forth that events in Crete have brought that unfortunate island to a state of anarchy, and the lives and possessions of Christians are exposed to the fury of the fanatic population. The Greek Government could no longer tolerate this lamentable situation of the Christan population, to whom they were united by the sacred ties of religion. They had consequently decided to send an army corps to occupy the island and to re-establish order and peace,

"You will land with the troops under your orders at the most favourable point ; you will occupy the island in the name of King George, and you will raise his flag on the fortresses of which you will take possession! All, your actions shall be accomplished in conformity with Greek law, in the name of King George, and on the responsibility of his Government. As soon as you have landed you will publish a proclamation announcing to the Cretan people the occupation of the island by Greek troops.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN OCCUPATION OF CRETE.

As the result of their conference the Ambassadors have recommended to their Governments the occupation of Canea, Retimo, and Candia for the protection of the Mussalman inhabitants,

Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, again visited the Ambassadors on Feb. 13 to ascertain their views on the situation. The Porte intends to sent another circular to its representatives abroad making a fresh appeal to the Powers for assistance.

A bellicose spirit continues to be manifested in official circles. It is feared that at the first act of hostility by Greece in Crete, the Porte will, as already stated, give orders for the concentration of troops on the Greek frontier.

It is already reported from Candia that Greek ironclads fired on a Turkish transport which was leaving the harbour and compelled to return. No news has been received from the interior of the island, as communications are interrupted. Although the towns are reported to be comparatively quiet, it is generally believed that the whole island is in open revolt.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

It is authoritatively declared that the increase in the number of men in some divisions of the Russian army, the recall of officers on leave, and the preparations for holding the Black Sea fleet in readiness, are precutionary measures, which are quite natural in the present troublous times and that there is nothing to justify any excitement of the public mind abroad which the news may have produced. It is added that the measures in question have nothing in common with a mobilisation of the army or fleet, and that all newspapers reports of a mobilisation having already taken place must be described as pure inventions.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

There are now in the Mediterranean no fewer than forty British ships of war, the majority of them being distributed between Crete, the Piræus, Navarino Bay, and Malta. The following is a list of the British ships of war in Cretan waters:—Four first-class battleships—viz., the Revenge (flagship), the Barfleur, the Trafalgar, and the Comperdown.—Two torpedo gunboats—the Dryad and the Harrier.—Four torpedo boat destroyers—the Ardent, the Boxer, the Bruiser, and the Dragon.—Two twin screw cruisers—the Scout and the Fearless—One screw sloop—the Nymphe—In addition to this formidable fleet, which is under the command of Rear-Admiral Robert H. Harris, the battleship Nile and the torpedo boat destroyer Banshee are at the Piræus.

WHAT KING GEORGE HAS DONE

The most interesting news in is contained in the important telegram in the *Chronicle* from its special correspondent in Athens, setting out the Greek view of the situation. The message is apparently the result of a long conversation with King George himself It sets out how the nation accepted the Halepa Convention, on the assurance given at the Berlin Congress, that Crete was destined to fall to her like ripe fruit, how the powers stood idly by when later on the Sultan summarily suspended that Convention, how the regime of oppression with resulting revolutions began, and how Greece continually appealed to Europe in vain. Latterly, it is explained, the King has personally pleaded the cause of Crete at almost every European capital. "He has begged Lord Salisbury, the Emperor of Austria, Prince Lobanoff, M. Hanotaux, and Count Goluchowski to intervene. He has warned them that otherwise a revolution was certain, He has educated the sons of Cretan chiefs at Athens at his own expense. He has summoned old Cretan chiefs to the Palace, and forbidden them to resort to violence. He has urged them to trust him and they promised to obey. In a word, the King has by every means preserved the peace.

"BEG THE CZAR FOR GOD'S SAKE."

"Last April the Powers compelled the Sultan to grant a scheme of Cretan refoms and the restoration of the Convention of Halepa. Then the Sultan suddenly ordered that the Diet should not meet, Prince George was present at the coronation festival at St. Petersburg, The King telegraphed to him as follows : Beg to Czar for God's sake to make the Sultan issue an Irade permitting the Diet or we shall have a revolution, The Czar telegraphed to Constantinople. Next day the Irade was issued. Thereupon the Cretan Mussulmans were informed from Constantinople that if the Diet met their cause was lost. They began firing from the forts. All the world knows the rest. Months passed. The Powers accomplished absolutely nothing. Meanwhile thousands of refugees again poured into Greece. The Chamber voted half a million of drachmas to relieve them. Finally rumours, right or wrong, announced the dispatch of Turkish troops. Then the Greek people were roused to fury."

THE FOREIGN FLEET'S TREATMENT OF THE GREEKS.

What followed is now sufficiently notorious. The *Chronicle's* correspondent confirms the accuracy of the account which has been published of the interview between Prince George and the British Admiral. He also mentions the two following incidents :

A Greek torpedo boat was driven by stress of weather to anchor under the walls of Canea, which was occupied by armed Christians. The commander of the British vessel ordered it away, as he might have to fire on "that mob," Again, Captain Amoretti, sent the Greek Counsul of Canea a peremptory demand in the name of the Powers to haul down his flag over the Consulate. The Consul replied that so long as there was no rupture with Turkey he saw no reason not to fly his flag. Amoretti retorted that if the flag were no instantly lowered he should send a detachment to remove it forcibly.

Greece, the correspondent states, will not return to the old state of affairs. If the warships had blockaded Prince George (who is still determined to stop to any Turkish transports which may approach the island), orders would have been given to occupy Turkish territory on the coast of Epirus, and thus compel action. Moreover, Greece has another card ready if pushed to the extreme. A secret committee in Athens has several thousand armed volunteers ready to enter Macedonia, which would set the Balkans ablaze.

GREECE SUCCEEDING WHERE THE POWERS HAVE FAILED

"Colonel Vassos, commanding in Crete, has orders not to retire unless the Powers fire upon him, when he will retire inland without returning the fire, but to resist the Turkish troops.

"The civil administration of Crete has now been begun by Greece. When you remember that five Great Powers are occupying a small Cretan town with their five flags in a row on the ramparts, while Greece is rapidly bringing about the order, they prove themselves powerless to secure, they surely begin to look rather ridiculous."

ANOTHER OF THE KING'S SONS GOING TO CRETE.

It is stated that Prince Nicholas, who was to have gone to the Thesalian frontier, is now proceeding to Crete.

The foreign admirals have notified the Greek naval commander that he must warn Colonel Vassos to abstain from attacking not only Canea, but also Halepa, otherwise the European fleets will attack the Greek Squadron.

It is reported that several Beys at Canea would be prepared to surrender to the Greek regular troops, but not to the insurgents.

THE TURKISH MILITARY AND NAVAL MOBILISATION.

Greece has called out all her reserves. As hinted would be the case, the despatch of Turkish troops towards the Greek frontier has not been accomplished without great difficulty through lack of money and provisions, and the unwillingness of the reserves whose pay is probably in arrears to join the colours. The Christian population of Macedonia, which is already being pillaged by the soldiery, is much excited against the Turks. The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs, that "in the event of concentration on the frontier," the available Turkish forces "would amount to nearly one hundred and twenty thousand. The payment of the sums guaranteed to the Anatolian and Macedonian Railways is doubtless intended to facilitate the transport of troops, in case of necessity, by preventing any obstacle being raised on the score of money." It is quite evident, he adds, that in the event of hostilities, Turkey must rely solely upon the marching powers of her soldiers, as she is "absolutely impotent at sea. The only dock in these waters is occupied at present by a British ship, which is undergoing repairs, and the seven Turkish 'lame ducks' that are awaiting their turn outside cannot be taken in hand until she is able to clear."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

It is reported that the German Emperor, who is clearly the author of the proposal to blockade the Piræus, has expressed a desire to talk over the situation with the Czar.

A STORY ABOUT GERMAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH RUSSIA.

The 'Standard's' Moscow correspondent hears that "in the event of certain contingencies arising in connextion with the Eastern question, Russia will be actively and effectively supported by Germany and Austria. Arrangements have already been made for German Troops to pass through Russian territory to the South, in order that they may co-operate with forces mobilised in the Kieff military district. Should joint action of this nature become necessary, Germany will be represented by two regiments of infantry. The date provisionally fixed for decisive measures is Saturday next but the execution of the plan depends, I am given to understand, on the nature of the settlement, if any, arrived at with regard to the question of Crete.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF MUSSULMANS.

Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing from Athens, early on February 9, said : According to a telegram from Canea, despatched at 8-45 last night, the Austrian Vice-Consul at Heraklion has telegraphed that a fight has occurred at Sitia, and that a number of Mussulmans have been massacred by the Christians. (The rumour published by the "Daily News" is that 2,300 Mussulmans have been killed.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE "OUTLAW."

The Chronicle" has had another telegram from Mr. Gladstone, who says, he "detests the whole idea of using force on behalf of Turkey, which I think has become an outlaw." As to the Sultan, it is worth mentioning in this connexion, that he has become so much afraid of his own people that when he made his journey to Stamboul yesterday he sent his carriage, preceded by a hundred ladies of the harem-pashas, eunuchs, and palace parasites through the streets to his destination, while he avoided observation by slipping quietly to Stamboul by water.

THE KING TO THE CRETAN COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Cretan Committee of the Liberal Forward Movement, held yesterday, the following telegram from the King of Greece was read : "My sincere thanks for your valuable support. I am doing my best to protect the Greek population which has been suffering and fighting since 1821 to obtain liberty and union."

Both Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt have in the letters to correspondents protested against any British action which should have the effect of preventing the liberation of the Cretans from the Turkish yoke.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs : The Powers have as yet come to no determination as to the course to be pursued for the purpose of bringing about the withdrawal of the Greek troops and ships from Crete. The question which is at present forming the subject of negotiation among the European Cabinets has entered upon a very important phase through the declaration of Lord Salisbnry that before proceeding to action against Greece her Majesty's Government desires to be informed of the views of the other Powers regarding the future constitution of Crete, inasmuch as it appears to Great Britain that the system of Government agreed to last year is not suitable to present conditions.

THE FEELING IN ATHENS.

A Central News Agency telegram from Athens, last night says : The latest coercive measures proposed against Greece have aroused much indignation in official circles. Public opinion unanimously demands the Greece should resist to the end. In case the European squadrons, should prevent Greece from acting by sea a revolution in Macedonia and Epirus is considered certain. The attitude of the Opposition in the British Parliament has been greeted enthusiasm here. It is hoped there will be a great upheaval of national feeling against the course being pursued by the Powers. Little credence is given to the reported departure of Turkish troops for Crete. Their probable destinction is Salonica. The cruises *Spetsai* is now awaiting sailing orders at the Piræus under full steam.

The European admirals have decided to send an ironclad to Selino, with the Russian, British, and Italian Consuls on board, to liberate these beleagured people.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The *National Zeitung* makes another severe attack upon British policy in the Eastern question, and directly charges Great Britain with attemping to disturb European peace. The journal says : "There are several indications in the East pointing to a fresh change in the situation. The immediate future must make it clear whether the agreement among the Powers will suffer a disturbance by the manifestation of separate British interests. It makes no difference whether the British Cabinets lets fall the mask and openly ranges itself on the side of the Greeks, or whether it considers it more expedient to take up a pseudo-neutral position. In any case the identical interests of the Continental Powers will always lie in the direction of opposing a united front to any attemp to disturb the peace of Europe."

It is understood that the President and Coun[illegible] of the Royal Society have had under consideratio[illegible] suggestion that the scientific men of the [illegible] Kingdom should take steps to celebrate [illegible] worthy manner the long reign of the Q[illegible] ing whose rule the progress of science [illegible] marked. It is, probable that a sche[illegible] formulated through a union of all t[illegible] associations of the land. In the m[illegible] President and Council of the Royal S[illegible] leading scientific society in the ki[illegible] taken the preliminary step of calling [illegible] the presidents of the various scientifi[illegible] discuss the whole matter in a more or le[illegible] manner.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE JAMESON RAID.

MR. CECIL RHODES UNDER EXAMINATION.

SIR W. HARCOURT REBUFFED.

THE Committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Chatered Company, more particularly with reference to what is known as the Jameson raid, reassembled in Westminster Hall on Tuesday, (February 17). Its proceedings were for the first time open to the Press, and thus began upon classic ground an investigation which will rank as of historical importance.

The Committee of the House is constituted as follows:—The Right Hon. W. L. Jackson (chairman), the Attorney-General, Mr. Bigham, Q.C.; the Hon. E. Blake, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cripps, Q.C.; Sir Hart Dyke, Mr. John Ellis, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. George Wyndham.

The first witness called was Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes stepped up to the witness table, his face betokening no little degree of force and determination. He took the oath and sat down.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

After a few preliminaries Mr. Rhodes read, amid breathless interest, the following statement:—

"From the date of the establishment of the gold industry on a large scale at Johannesburg, much discontent has been caused by the restrictions and impositions placed upon it by the Transvaal Government, by the corrupt administration of that Government, and by the denial of civil rights to the rapidly growing Uitlander population. This discontent has gradually but steadily increased, and a consirable time ago I learned from my intercourse with many of the leading persons in Johannesburg that the position of affairs there had been intolerable. After long efforts they despaired of obtaining redress by constitutional means, and were resolved to seek by extra constitutional means such a change of the Government of the South African Republic as should give to the majority of the population possessing more than half the land, nine-tenths of the wealth, and paying nineteen twentieths of the taxes of the country, a due share in its administration. I sympathised with, and as one largely interested in the Transvaal, shared in their grievances; and, further, as a citizen of the Cape Colony, I felt that the persistently unfriendly attitude of the Government of the South African Republic towards the Colony was the great obstacle to common action for practical purposes among the various States of South Africa.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CAPE REPORT.

"Under these circumstances, I assisted the movement in Johannesburg with my purse and influence. Further, acting within my rights, in the autumn of 1895, I placed on territory under the administration of the British South Africa Company, upon the borders of the Transvaal, a body of troops under Dr. Jameson, prepared to act in the Transvaal in certain eventualities. I did not communicate these views to the board of directors of the Britsh South Africa Company. With reference to the Jameson raid, I may state that Dr. Jomeson went on without my authority. Having said this, I desire to add that I am willing generally to accept the finding as to facts contained in the report of the Cape Parliament. I must admit that in all my actions I was greatly influenced by my belief that the policy of the present Government of the South African Republic was to introduce the influence of another foreign Power into the already complicated system of South Africa and thereby render more difficult in the future the closer union of the different States."

Sir W. Harcourt—I observe you speak in this statement of the persistently unfriendly attitude of the Government of the South African Republic towards the colony, and I gather that the object of your action was to overthrow that Government.

Witness—To bring about a change.

When did you first entertain that idea?—A small minority could not permanently rule a huge population under such circumstances.

But, apart from constitutional agitation, when did you first contemplate such action by force as ultimately took place?—I could not know when it might become necessary. There was an independent movement in Johannesburg.

Would it be about October 1895 when measures were first taken against the Government of the South African Republic?—People had been thinking about it for two years.

DRAFTS ON THE COMPANY'S FUNDS.

Your brother, Colonel F. Rhodes, had been administrator when the Company obtained power over Bechuanaland Protectorate in October?—Yes. About October 19 he went to Johannesburg to take the place of my other brother, who came home. On his arrival a new concessions account was opened and I find a letter of the 24th October, written from Johannesburg to Mr. Stevens, secretary, from Colonel F. Rhodes, who writes—"As agreed upon with my brother, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, I have drawn on the Chartered Company for the sum of £1,000 at sight to be placed to the debit of the new concessions account. Please honour the draft."

Sir William Harcourt—I find that on that new concessions account there were drawn upon the Chartered Company, between then and January following, sums amounting to £61,500. By what right did Colonel Rhodes draw on the Chartered Company's account?

Witness—The Charted Company had many accounts. It was a sort of clearing house. It had the Trans-Continental Railway, the Beira Railway, the Bechuanaland Railway, &c. When there was a difference between revenue and expenditure I paid the deficit. When my attention was called to these drafts I paid them.

Sir W. Harcourt—The Chartered Company appears in accounts as responsible for these moneys during the whole of that period from the 24th October to 15th January.

Witness—I was away at the time. Directly I came back I repaid the drafts.

Sir W. Harcourt asked what was the "New Concession" which witness authorised Colonel Rhodes to call for from the Chartered Company? Witness replied that, as he had already said in his statement, he helped the movement in Johannesburg with his purse.

Sir W. Harcourt—So you authorised Colonel Rhodes to draw upon the Chartered Company?

Witness—I told him that if he wanted money I would meet his drafts. Q—Did you give him any instructions as to what was to be done with the money? A.—No, he had to use his own judgment. I thought my brother was using the money in connection with a movement at Johannesburg, but I had no connection with him. Q.—At that time there was a quantity of arms introduced into Johannesburg? A—Yes. Q.—Was that mainly through the instrumentality of De Beers? A.—No. You have the statement of Mr. Gardner Williams.

MR. RHODES' CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sir W. Harcourt called the attention of the witness to certain statements of evidence in the Blue-book as to a certain Captain Holden, and asked, How came Captain Holden to have authority to deal in the matter of smuggling arms?

Witness—I do not know. I heard afterwards when Mr. Gardner Williams gave his evidence at Cape Town. I never met Captain Holden, or had any communication with him. My answer is not a matter of denying responsibility. That is the situation.

Sir W. Harcourt—Have you never given anyone sanction to carry on these transactions of smuggling arms into the Transvaal contrary to law?

Witness—I decline to answer the question. I knew these guns were being sent in. Q—Did you sanction—had you any co-operation of the persons in the De Beers Company in sending these arms surreptitiously into the Transvaal? A.—I think you had better read Mr. Gardner Williams' evidence. I am prepared to abide by it. Q—Who authorised Captain Holden to go into the De Beers premises and carry out these transactions. A.—That is a question I prefer not to answer.

Sir W. Harcourt—But, Mr. Rhodes, this is a very serious matter.

Witness—I may tell you that I did not authorise Captain Holden to carry them out.

Sir W. Harcourt (quoting)—"Acting within my rights, in the autumn of 1895 I placed on the borders of the Transval a body of troops under Dr. Jameson prepared to act in the Transvaal in certain eventualities." Q—May I ask you what you mean by saying "Acting within my rights?" A.—I said the right to put them there.

Sir W. Harcourt—With the object, as you say, of changing the Government of the South African Republic? A.—I have told you exactly what I did. I admit I was wrong.

Sir W. Harcourt—If you were acting within your rights was there any reason why it should not have been avowed? Why you should not have informed Sir Hercules Robinson?

Mr. Rhodes—Do you want an answer?

Sir W. Harcourt—Yes.

Mr. Rhodes—Well. I think you must get that answer from Sir Hercules Robinson. (Laughter from Mr Labouchere.)

Further questioned by Sir W. Harcourt—Witness said he accepted the statement made by Lord Rosmead (Sir H. Robinson) as to representations regarding the concentration of forces. He had a conversation with Sir G. Bowyer as to the probability [illegible] rising in Johannesburg, and suggested that it [illegible] be wise to have the force on the border. If [illegible] been a defensive revolution in Johannes[illegible] force would never have been used. If Sir [illegible]urt read closely he would see that certain [illegible] an interview with Mr. Kruger. Had they [illegible]omises that he would make the changes [illegible] them there would have been no revolu[illegible] (Mr. Rhodes) had the right to put the [illegible] the border because that portion of the [illegible]e had been transferred.

[illegible] Harcourt—So far as the revolution was [illegible], you supplied the funds?

[illegible]—Some of them, not all. If you suppose [illegible] manufactured revolution, you are mistaken.

Sir William Harcourt—Then shall I call it a subsidised revolution?

Witness—Nothing of the sort can be done without funds.

Q.—Who supplied the rest of the funds?—A.—I really could not say.

THE INVITATION TO JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Rhodes was then cross-examined closely and at much length by Sir William Harcourt with reference to the publication in the "Times" on the 1st January 1896, of the letter from Colonel Rhodes and three or four other leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, inviting him and his force into that town. Mr. Rhodes admitted that he had given authority to have that letter cabled to England. He had done so in order that the public at home might know that there had been communications between the leaders at Johannesburg, but he professed to have no knowledge how it came that the letter in question came to be dated 28th December 1895, or how it came to be stated that it had been received by Dr. Jameson "on Saturday," whereas the fact was that Dr. Jameson had received it nearly two months previously.

Sir W. Harcourt—The effect of the publication of that letter was to induce people here to believe that Dr. Jameson acted suddenly upon an urgent invitation from these people in Johannesburg.

Witness—It was not sent with that intention.

Q.—Was there not, in fact, reason to believe that at the time the raid actually took place, the writers of that letter were actually not desirous that Dr. Jameson should then come into Johanesburg?—A.—Yes. The principal object of pubblishing the letter was to show that there had been communication between Dr Jameson and the leaders there, not necessarily as solely accunting for his action at that particular time:

Q—Nevertheless, in replying after five days' delay to the telegraphed inquiry from London from the Chartered Company, you refer pointedly to that letter as explaining the raid and adding that Dr Jameson had taken the bit in his mouth and bolted off

Witness—I could only form a judgment as to Dr. Jameson's reasons for acting, but I do not wish to save my own position by trying to put anything upon him. Dr. Jameson acted for the best, and I may say that I look upon myself as very culpable in the matter Johannesburg had been often on the verge of revolution for years before the raid A small minority cannot, under our modern principles of governsment rule a huge mass, who own the wealth and pay most of the taxes I imagine Johannesburg will go on preparing for a change until the vast majority get their civil rights

THE CYPHER TELEGRAMS.

Being pressed as to the contents of a certain telegram quoted from the Blue-book, Mr. Rhodes said smilingly, "It is one of those cases where other people come in is it not?" Then he continued, "Yes, I got that message, and I sent it on to my brother I think it came from the person who deals with the Colonial article in the "Times." She has said she sent it entirely on her own judgment and without instruction from any others connected with the paper."

Replying to questions as to such expressions as "instant flotation" appearing in telegrams, Mr. Rhodes replied, somewhat sharply, "I think the telegrams speak for themselves."

Sir W. Harcourt—There is an important telegram of 21st December from Colonel Rhodes, saying nothing could be done unless the "chairman" and yourself agree to come, and he asks whether a special letter to the "chairman" is necessary. He also says that the whole insurrection depended upon the assurance from you that the "chairman" would come with you to Johannesburg if the insurrection took place. Now, I ask you does that refer to Sir Hercules Robinson:

Witness—I should like to think over my answer to that question, if you have no objection. I may explain to the Committee that I have not read this book through (referring to the book of evidence). Really, I do not know of this telegram. The telegram was not sent to me.

Pressed further by Sir W. Harcourt Mr. Rhodes said he would like to think over his answer in this case. He did not even know that the telegram was in the Blue-book, which he had not read closely through. He would rather answer the question another day.

When asked for the meaning, of the words "secure telegraph office silence," witness said:—"I do not know what it means. It seems absurd, does it not;" "It is not absurd," retorted Sir William Harcourt, "because it was the thing that was done. The reason you were not able to communicate on December 29 with Dr. Jameson was that the silence of the telegragh office had been secured."

Sir William Harcourt quoted other communications, and suggested that witness had satisfied himself that the insurrection would come off on Saturday, and that on Saturday an order was therefore, given to Jameson to start and cut the wires:

Mr. Rhodes replied that, if Sir William would read further on in the account of the proceedings at the Cape, he would find it recorded on the 23th December, that it was absolutely necessary that there should be a postponement.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday.

MR. PHODES'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was at once recalled on Friday, (February 19). He said: Before Sir William Harcourt proceeds with his examination I should like to make a statement. I said that I had never seen a Mr. Holder or Holden. It has been brought to my recollection that about five or six months or more before the Raid he passed through Capetown and came to my house. I think the Committee will understand that this had passed from my recollection, and at any rate I had no conversation with him upon the matter as to which I was questioned.

Mr. Rhodes continued: I think, Sir William Harcourt, we broke off at that question I asked for time to consider whether I should reply to—on the point of who the chairman was.

Sir William Harcourt: I am just coming to that, if you do not mind my putting one or two leading questions to you.

Sir William proceeded to read the telegram dated November 21, and asked, Were the Committee to conclude that at that date the exact time for the insurrection had not been fixed, and that witness desired it should be settled?

Witness: The whole of these matters were left in the hands of the general secretary.

Sir W. Harcourt then read again the telegram from Colonel Rhodes to C. J. Rhodes, to the effect that the chairman wouldnot leave unless a special letter invited him, and definite assurance given as to day of flotation, &c.

Sir William Harcourt: Was the chairman referred to the High Commissioner? [This was the question which on Tuesday Mr. Rhodes asked time for reflection before answering.]

Witness: Yes; I thought it right I should think the matter over.

Mr. Rhodes added: I may state to the Committee that I have no difficulty in answering any question as to my personal action, and I am ready to supplement such information on cross-examination. My difficulty is that some details may have escaped my memory, and another difficulty is that my answers may affect the position of others.

Mr. Rhodes continued: As to this telegram the chairman referred to therein is certainly the High Commissioner. I felt great difficulty in answering the question when it was put to me on Tuesday; but since then certain cable messages have been pointed out to me inthe English Blue-book whichI think leave me free to answer the question. If the Committee will refer to the Imperial Blue-book called "Recent Disturbances in South African Republic," page 2, they will find a telegram referring to the collapse of the movement and the leaders making the best terms they can. The High Commissioner therefore did not deny that he was aware of the position at Johanesburg. The Committee must distinguish between knowledge of the Raid and knowledge of the position at Johannesburg. I have therefore felt justified in making a statement of what passed between myself and the High Commissioner, seeing that it admits knowledge of the situation at Johannesburg, and I may say that situation was just as well-known in South Africa.

Sir William Harcourt referred to the telegram despatch December 29 from Sir Hercules Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain, in which the rising at Johannesburg is described as having fizzled out. Was the good authority referred in that telegram Mr. C. J. Rhodes?

Witness: Now that I feel released from any reserve in answering, I may say that the telegrams show that the High Commissioner was aware of the position at Johanesburg, and I had many conversations with him on that position. My view was that they intended to have their rights or make a change—constitutionally if they could, if not then unconstitutionally. I discussed this on many occasions with the High Commissioner, and I remember clearly that on one occasion he asked me what I thought he could do in the matter. I said I considered that he should proceed at once if there was a way and mediate between the revolutionists and President Kruger, and do his best to obtain civil rights for the former. and gathered from him that was the course he would take.

Sir W. Harcourt to Mr. Rohodes: The evidence you are now giving is not given under the cover or shelter of authority or excuse. If you feel yourself at liberty to answer the questions you will do so.

Mr. Rhodes: As to myself, I do not care, but I do respectfully submit that I should not be pressed to give answers which may drag in the names of third parties.

Sir W. Harcourt: I entirely accept the statement, and if any of the questions that I may ask do not affect yourself I shall not press them. The question here is what you think on this matter, and what led you, after you had this conversation with the High Commissioner, to think that you were entitled to give a pledge that if required Sir Hercules Robinson should go up to Johanesburg if an insurrection took place.—I gathered that from the assurances which he gave as to the course which he would pursue, and I may point out that that is exactly the course which he did take when the insurrection took place.

Did you tell him at the time you were actively employed in promoting this insurrection?—Oh dear, no.

The question was asked whether you could promise (that he would go in order to induce the subscribers, as they were called, to take shares; t is to say, as an inducement to take shares as a s qua non of the insurrection taking place. You w asked for a pledge that Sir Hercules Robinson wo be present—No, that is not so at all.

You were told that there must be np depart from the assurance that Sir hercules Robin would come, and that you were responsible for chairman's departure. Did you communicate to H. Robinson that you had been asked for that ass ance, and that you were sending it on?—No, c tainly not. They wished to know whether in case a rising the High Commissioner would proceed Johnnesburg, and my judgment was that he woul That was held out as an inducement to people assist the flotation? You would get a reply to th question better from the people themselves wha they thought:

Many subscribers had agreed to take shares o this assurance, and then the next day you telegraph ed "A. Beit has telegraphed Lionel Phillips assuring start immediately flotation takes place—no invite necessary"—that is with refernce to the suggestion that if necessary they would sed an invitation to Sir Hercules Robinson, and they were told by Mr. Beit that need not send an invitation: Was that on your assurance that the shariman would start—No: we wanted to know whether, if their was rising. the Governor would proceed to Johannesburg and mediate between the parties. What we expected was that there would be a peaceful revolution, without a shot being fired, and that the High Commissioner would have gone up and interceded.

Are you able to speak as to the meaning of that telegram, or shall we get that better from Mr. Beit?—I think you had better get that from Mr. Beit.

In consequence of these communications with the High Commissioner and the request made from Johannesburg, and your compliance with it the day of the insurrection was fixed, it was arranged that Dr. Jameson was not to start until twelve o'clock on the night of Saturday, December 23, and that steps were to be taken to get possession of the telegraph-wires?—You see, this was the result communications passing between Capetown and Johannesburg.

No; these are orders from Capetown?—I assure you I am not trying to evade responsibility. These are the instructions from Johannesburg passing through Capetown. I left the people at Johannesburg to communicate with Dr. Jameson, but I take full responsibility in the matter.

Dr. Jameson treated you as the medium of communication with Johannesburg as to the arrangements for the insurrection?—Quite so, but the matter had to be settled between Johannesburg and Dr. Jameson.

With you as intermediary?—Quite so.

Another telegram says: "You must not move before Saturday night. Since Dr. Wolfe left feeling of subscribers greatly improved." Dr. Wolfe went to Capetown, did he not?—At that time he was at Mafeking, so far as my recollection goes.

Dr. Wolfe had been employed to promote the insurrection at Johannesburg?—I knew nothing of many of these details contained in the telegrams, though I was acquainted with the borad details, and of course accept the responsibility. In some cases I did not even see the telegrams. The Committee must remember that at one time I was Prime Minister of the Cape. I was manager of the Chartered Company, and I was managing all matters connected with the development of the Chartered Company. In addition, I was chairman of the De Beers Company, with 15 millions capital, and of another company with 8 millions capital. Therefore you will imagine that in the course of the day a good many things came before me, and you will understand that I was not directly responsible for many of these matters of detail, though I cannot refuse to accept responsibility for them. Therefore, my answer here are not based on any desire to shirk my responsibility, but are given simply because I did not always see the telegrams.

I want to get at the facts in their sequence. We can take it from this telegram that up to December 24 the arrangement was that the insurrection should take place on Saturday night, and that Dr. Jameson was then to go in.

Mr. Pope, Q.C.: I think the use of the word "arrangement" is an interpretation which the facts do not warrant.

Sir William Harcourt: I will use another word which is the accurate one—the word "instruction," because one of the telegrams to Dr. Jameson says: "You must not move till Saturday night,"—He was very anxious to move, and we kept putting him off by saying that the movement would take place on such a day. He kept pressing to know when this rising would take place.

The first definite objection from Johannesburg to moving appears to have come on December 25, when a telegram was sent from Colonel Rhodes to Capetown, saying "It is absolutely necessary to postpone action. Charles Leonard left last night for Capetown." Then on the same day a further telegram was sent, stating "It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation, owing to unforeseen circumstance here altogether unexpected, and until we have C. J. Rhode's absolute pledge authority of Imperial Government will not be insisted on." I should like to know what was the meaning of these last words?—I think that telegram might be read in connexion with that of December 20, and I also think that in this case, where third parties are concerned, I am justified in giving an answer. When Mr. Charles Leonard came to Capetown he interviewed me, and explained the attitude of the two parties at Johannesburg, one anxious for a change of government, and the other only desirous of getting their civil rights. I was asked for my views on the question, and I said I thought it was immaterial, for this reason—I said, "the people must decide in the future what change should be made. You are all desirous of obtaining your civil rights. On that point my suggestion is that you should take a plebiscite of the people as to what should be the future government." I knew one of two things must happen. They would have a plebiscite, and either vote for union with the rest of Africa—that would be a change of the flag—or they would do the following which had, I think, not hitherto struck anyone. thought it was quite possible that they would vote to retain the Republic for local matters, but for delegating matters dealing with defence, &c., to a Federal assembly which must be under the British flag, because England represents a majority of States in South Africa, or a majority of the people in South Africa. So I thought it would be better to leave this question of the flag to the judgment of the people. The whole case was that the system of government by a small minority possessing neither the wealth nor the intelligence of the country must be changed, and that then it must be left to the people to decide as to their future. I admit that I knew what was going to happen—either they would vote for the union of South Africa there and then or they might vote for retaining the Republic for local matters, but for establishing a Federal Assembly under the English flag. You might be sure I was not going to risk my position by changing President Kruger for President J. B. Robinson. (Laughter.)

Sir W. Harcourt referred to many other telegrams, but witness, in answer to questions, said that whether Jameson started depended on messages from Johannesburg, not from Cape Town. The right hon. gentleman asked: Does not Dr. Jameson say that unless he received definite instructions from you he would start?—Yes; but after that the wires were cut, and this telegram, although sent on the Saturday, did not reach me until the Sunday. But you can gather the facts from Dr. Jameson and Dr. Harris.

On the 29th December he wires to you that he wished to start immediately "to prevent loss of life as letter states." That is the letter of November?—I cannot concur in that until you have heard Dr. Jameson. I do not know what he meant by that.

There is an expression as to which is the best destination." Can you explain that?—I certainly could not. I should think route was meant.

Have you never heard of a proposal that Dr. Jameson should go straight to Pretoria instead of to Johannesburg?—I do not think I could have heard it. I may have heard it discussed, but I understood he was to go to Johannesburg, if required by the people.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.

Sir W. Harcourt: Was it or was it not a matter ever discussed between you and Dr. Jameson whether his destination should be Pretoria as an alternative to Johannesburg?

Mr. Rhodes: I can hardly answer that. All I know to the best of my recollection is that the only consideration of the spot if a force came down was Johannesburg; or here is another suggestion—probably Krugersdorp as on the road.

Yes, but was it ever discussed between you and Dr. Jameson whether or not he should go direct to Pretoria to President Kruger, or go direct to Johannesburg?—I really cannot answer that definitely. It might have been said; but I cannot remember it. I say, ask Dr. Jameson.

I really must ask for an answer?—I have given you an answer. I can't remember. I don't see the importance of it.

It is very important between going to assist an insurrection in Johannesburg and going to make a direct attack upon the Government of Pretoria.—I don't think it was ever discussed. But some of the other officers may haye discussed it with Dr. Jameson, and that is how the story may have arisen. So far as I myself am concerned, I certainly did not discuss it, so far as my recollection goes.

Sir W. Harcourt then called attention to a long statement made by the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons on the 8th February to the effect that after having carefully examined all the statements of all parties concerned, to the best of his knowledge and the belief of everybody, Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered Company, and the High Commissioner were equally ignorant of the intention or action of Dr. Jameson. When that statement was made, Mr Rhodes, you had been in England on the 13th February—

SIR W. HARCOURT REBUFFED

Mr. J. Chamberlain: Really, I must interpose here. I should be examined about my speech and not Mr. Rhodes (a laugh). (After a pause.) I never based that statement upon anything that passed between Mr. Rhodes and myself!

Mr. Rhodes: When I saw Mr. Chamberlain we avoided all conversation about anything that passed between Dr. Jameson and myself. Our remarks were almost entirely directed to the situation at Jahannesburg, and what I thought best for the Government to do.

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes. I did not feel justified in questioning him at that conversation on a matter that might be the subject of further inquiry. Our conversation was entirely as to present situation.

Sir W. Harcourt Yes I understand; but the part of the statement I attach importance to, is as to the condition of Johannesburg before the Jameson raid and the great improbability of there being any insurrection in Johannesburg.—He read to Mr Rhodes the portion of the statement that referred to a constitutional agitation going on.

Mr. Rhodes I dont see how you could say there is a constitutional. agitation going on that would probably end in disturbance, because my view was that hey would try constitutionally to bring it about; nd if they failed they would probably have refused pay the taxes; and if they attempted to make them y taxes they would probably have resisted. Might put it to you—is that constitutional agitation or is unconstitutional?

Sir W. Hatcourt put it that these people turned nstitutional agitation into armed insurrection suported by armed force.

Mr. Rhodes did not see how they would stop when eir rights were refused to them. That was the se in Italy, Crete, and Armenia.

Sir W. Harcourt asked, after the various solicitaons which had been made to witness on the 30th ecember, why he did not take measures to induce r. Jameson to return?—My reply is that I was never sked, ut I certainly thought it was impossible catch Dr. Jameson. It was perfectly easy for the ligh Commissioner to send an imperial letter, and ask me to supplement it, but he did nothing of e kind.

During the whole of that time, until the actual rrender of Dr. Jameson, you were under the impreson that he was succeeding, were you not?—I did ot know what would happen.

Let me ask you, what is the meaning of this legram then? It is from Cape Town to one of the ficers commanding the Rhodesian Horse: "Rumour om Johannesburg states that Jameson has had ght and won. I belive he is now safe with his iends in Johannesburg."—I did not know of that legram. I remained in my house the whole time.

Did you not go on the 31st to meet any of the binet?—No, the Cabinet came to me. (Loud ughter).

RELATION WITH THE DIRECTORS.

As to the company and its connection with this id, did you make any communication to anyone London with reference to the preparation for the pmotion of the insurrection in Johannesburg?—I ve had many communications on the question, but ts affects my point about third parties.

You were the principal agent of the company in Suth Africa, and I have to ask what communicatns you made. You were using the company's nn, money, and name. Did you tell them in London tat you were doing this?—I never made any communication to the Chartered Company in London.

ask you whether directly or indirectly you did cmmunicate or cause to be communicated ——?—I hd no communication with them.

Of any sort?—The witness (warmly): I have made r reply. I suppose a witness is entitled to make aeply in any form of language he thinks fit.

The witness was still under examination when th committee adjourned.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE DISTRESS IN INDIA.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., speaking on Fb. 17, at Ealing, said he thought the country was fotunate in having so distinguished a Foreign Mnister as Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury hal succeeded in establishing amongst foreign nations a sense of the unselfishness of the policy of this country. He has contrived to combine togeteher allthe Great Powers of Europe in concert, and he (Lord George) believed that that was the most efficacious instrument for the solution of difficult questions which arose in Europe in connection with Turkish rule, or rather misrule. He was glad to say the result of having such a Prime Minister was that our relations with foreign nations were very friendly. There was perhaps no country between whom there was a greater approximation of ideas than that which existed between England and Russia. (Hear, hear). He always recollected what Lord Beaconsfield said after he had negotiated the Treaty of Berlin—that there was plenty of room for both Russia and Great Britain in Asia. That was a sound sentiment which he (Lord George) fully appreciated, because he was responsible for the time being for the administration of the British Empire in Asia—of that part of it contained in British India. (Cheers.) In that country we had had to deal with the most serious calamities which could ravage a country—famine and plague. For the first time, however, for the last three or four months he [illegible] saw a little light in this famine question. [illegible] made to the British people had been so nobly responded to. The scarcity affected a larger area than had been during the present century, and the officials had had enormous burdens cast upon them. But the latest telegrams showed that the preparations made had been upon the whole adequate, and, if the present year gave the normal rainfall, he believed the difficulties of the situation had practically been overcome. He did not mean to say that the difficulties were passed. There must be great suffering and the death rate for the year would be abnormally high among those who would not come to the Government for relief until they had exhausted their resources. He made these remarks because there were those who were always ready to attack and misrepresent. In dealing with a great calamity of this kind they must organise their movement as in actual werfare. The principles which underlay their action must be those based upon sound strategy and practical tactics. It, therefore, often happened that those in authority were compelled to refuse many suggestions prompted by philanthropic or emotional impulse, because if they assented to them they would permanently disarrange the principles upon which alone great organisations could be carried on. The difficulties of dealing with the plague had been of a different character, as one was enabled to count upon the hearty co-operation of every section of the community. But the habits and the religious customs of the people of India had to be considered. Recent information to hand was, however, on the whole, reassuring. The plague was making no substantial headway, and he was informed by the best authorities that with warmer weather there was almost certain to be a reduction in the number of deaths caused by it. He, therefore, thought the plague was within measurable distance of gradual extirpation. He had ventured to mention these facts and to call attention to the work in which they had been engaged to show that that work had been very anxious, responsible, heavy, and continuous. What he had felt was that though those associated with the Indian Government in this country might be the object of criticism and censure, they ought to do everything in their power to prevent that censure unduly extending to their fellow countrymen in India, who, under such depressing circumstances, were so admirably fulfilling the highest instincts of government. He did not think there was anything which excited more pride in one's own race than to know what a limited number of young Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen under the ægis of British administration were doing in India. Proud as they might be of the heroic performance of the Army in different parts of the world, he thought that the work of those isolated civilians, working as they were under the most depressing conditions, with nothing but their own energy to rely upon, was worthy of the highest commendation and admiration. Nobody who was associated with the external politics of this country, notably those of India, could come to any other conclusion than that there were many very difficult questions ahead which probably the rising and future generations would have to deal with. It was a wonderful thing that there were 300,000,000 people in India, and he did not suppose that, including the Army and women and children, there were more than 200,000 white faces, and the fact that those 200,000 could govern so successfully and infuse prosperity into the 300,000,000 was the highest attribute to the governing instincts of our race. There were still difficulties ahead. The enormous disproportion of governed and governing, and the conflict between Eastern conditions and Western ideas of progress, the great difficulty of bringing the government of India up to what we considered the necessary standard when they had only an Oriental revenue to rely upon, the increase of education which naturally made the natives desirous of supplanting the Europeans in administrative posts, these and many other difficulties of a similar character were such as, he owned, he did not see much light for their solution. They would probably fall to a future generation to settle. He always thought that, whatever the problems of the future, the more they could show their sympathy and interlace ideas between ourselves and our fellow-subjects, the more easy would be the solution of those questions. That which was so satisfactory in the present was that the response made on behalf of suffering fellow-subjects in India had been so hearty, and he could not help thinking that when the dark clouds of the present trouble had rolled away we should be able to say in this Diamond Jubilee year of Her Majesty these troubles had produced a current of sympathy and interest in Great Britain which could not fail to interlace the relations betweenGrat Britain and India into a firmer and closer tie than before.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

INthe House of Lords on February 15th, Lord Reay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any recent information had been obtained from the Bombay Government with reference to the proposed inoculation against the bubonic fever; and whether any retired members of the Indian Civil service were to be temporarily employed in India.

He (Lord Reay) had followed with some anxiety the development of affairs in the Bombay Presidency, with the Government of which he had himself been so recently connected. He had watched with pleasure the admirable way in which Lord Sandhurst, by personal exertion and in other ways, had dealt with the twofold calamity which had befallen the Presidency. On January 18th Prof. Haffkine, who had been employed on bacteriological research in Bombay, announced that he had found a prophylactic lymph of vaccine, with which he had made, first of all, an experiment on himself, and which he believed had since been made on others. Since then Lord Lister, on January 20, at Belfast, called attention to the importance of the anti-toxic serum which had been discovered by Dr. Yersin in the Pasteur Institute After Lord Lister made his speech, on January 20, M. Roux, a man of European reputation in this matter, and one of the most eminent disciples of Pasteur, and well known through his research with reference to diphteric serum in the Academy of Medicine in Paris, gave some most interesting details with reference to the discovery of Dr. Yersin. In 1894 Dr. Yersin was sent by the French Minister for the Colonies to Hong-Kong, where this disease prevailed at the time, and he there found, along with a Japanese gentleman, the microbe. Further experiments were thereupon made at the Pasteur Institute which led to the discovery of the serum, which, like the diphtheric serum, was taken from the horse. This serum was not only a prophylactic, but it also had curative properties. Experiments had been made on animals, from which it was clear that its protective properties were probably greater than the curative results which were obtained by it. The next step taken by the French Government was to establish a Pasteur Institute at Nha-trang, in Anam. When the disease broke out again at Hong-Kong in Jan 1895, the Institute was not yet sufficiently advanced to prepare the serum; but on June 10 Dr. Yersin proceeded to Hong Kong with a few bottles of it, to which were added eighty bottles sent from the Paris Institute. The disease was then dying out at Hong Kong. Dr. Yersin then left for Canton, and there the first experiment was made with the serum. A startling result was obtained. A young Chinese, aged eighteen, who was inoculated on the 26th, had recovered the next day at six o'clock. Dr. Yersin went on to Amoy on July 1, but he left behind him other cases for treatment, and they also were attended with complete recovery. At Amoy Dr. Yersin treated twenty-five patients. In the course of ten days only two died out of the twenty-five patients, and those two fatal cases were partly due to the fact that the patients were not treated in the first stages of the disease; but two others who had been ill for five days recovered. Taking the three patients at Canton and the twenty-five at Amoy, with two deaths on the twenty-eight cases treated, a mortality was obtainsd of 7½ per cent., instead of 80 per cent., which was the normal death-rate of the disease fixed by M. Roux. Those facts were certainly worthy of consideration, and he hoped that no effort would be spared to obtain the serum either from the Pasteur Institute or from Nha-trang. He saw that the matter had not escaped the notice of the Bombay Government, because in a letter from the municipal commissioner to the standing committee of the municipality a hope was expressed that he would be in possession of the serum this month—or rather that Dr. Yersin would be able to forward it this month. Perhaps the noble lord could give some information. With regard to the second question, any one who knew the zeal and the devotion to duty of the Indian Civil Service would agree that there was very considerable risk that they might overwork themselves, and at all events in certain districts where there was great pressure by reason of the relief works it might be very desirable to give some additional strength to the establishments. Among retired Indian officials there were those who had declared themselves ready at any time to go and assist their brethern in India, and he trusted that no hesitation would be felt by the Government on this side, if an appeal came from India to mobilize those reserve forces, which certainly under the exceptional circumstances which now prevailed might be used effectually and without in any way dislocating existing arrangements.

The Earl of Onslow said the experiments referred to had not escaped the attention of the Government in Bombay, and M. Yersin had been commissioned by that Government to procure serum for use in Bombay, and he was expected to return to the city about the end of this month or the beginning of next provided with a sufficient quantity of it.

The prophylatic vaccine; which Prof. Haffkine had discovered (continued Lord Onslow), although it had not yet been tried for the curative properties of the serum, was likely to prove extremely valuable also. He learnt that, on Jan. 2, Prof. Haffkine wrote that [illegible] he was looking forward to making trial of the new process. He also asked that forty-nine horses should be purchased to provide a further supply of serum—a request which the municipal commissioner at once took steps to carry out. With reference to the experiments conducted up to the present time, the India Office were informed that 512 inoculations in all had taken place, and that no attacks were reported, except two in the gaol, and, speaking generally the Government of Bombay considered that inoculation appeared to afford considerable protection, but sufficient time had not yet elapsed to estimate the degree of protection or how long it would continue. With regard to the second question, no retired Indian Civil servants had as yet been sent out to India, but the India Office would be prepared to receive the names of any who were willing to volunteer for this service. It did not rest with the India Office to determine whether or not they should be sent out, but their names should be telegraphed to the Viceroy and if in the exercise of his discretion he thought their services could be made available no doubt he would act accordingly. The energy and activity which had been exhibited by Lord Sandhurst and the members of the Government of Bombay in combating both the plague and the famine were warmly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers).

THE NIZAM'S REVENUES.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 19, Mr. Monk asked the Secretary of State for India whether a loan was about to be issued in London on the security of the Nizam's revenues; and whether the Secretary of State's approval had been obtained, and, if it had not, whether the issue would be in contravention of an existing statute.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information from India as to the raising of such a loan, nor has my consent or that of the Government of India been asked, as required under the terms of the statute 37 Geo. III., chapter 142, section 28. I am advised that any British subject, directly or indirectly concerned in raising any money by way of loan for a native State in India, without the consent of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor-General or one of the Governors in Council previously had and obatained in writting commits a misdemeanour, and the bonds and securities held or taken become null and void.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND BRITISH STEAMERS.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had decided to place the steamers of the North German Lloyd line on the same footing as those of British companies in respect to the exemption from penalties of officers overstaying their leave through delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India; and whether any North German Lloyd steamers now run on the mail lines to India—Lord G. Hamilton: The answer to the firstpart of the qustion is in the affirmative. As far as I know, steamers of the North German Lloyd run from Colombo up to any port in India.—Mr. Maclean: Is it not an invitation to the North German Lloyd to enter into competition with British steamers. (Cheers.)—Lord G. Hamilton was understood to say that it would not, in his opinion, be very hard on officers to grant the exemption.

INDIAN FAMINE REPORTS.

In the Commons, on Feb. 19, Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Souttar and Sir J. Fergusson, said: I shall include in the famine papers to be laid on the table from time to time all the information received from India regarding mortality in the famine districts; and I have called for monthly mortality returns for all famine tracts in which the mortality was considerably above the normal. The second set of famine papers, which I hope to lay on the table by Monday, will contain partial information on the matter. In reply to my right hon. friend the member for North-East Manchester, I must say that I do not think it right to present to the House conjectural estimates in anticipation of correct information or to ask the Government of India, whose time is more than filled up by urgent practical work, to transfer any portion of their attention from such work to the framing of speculative estimates of mortality.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In reply to Gen. Russell, Lord G. Hamilton said: The members of the Departmental Committee appointed to report on the health of the Army in India are Lord Onslow, president; Sir James Peile, member of the Council of India; Surg.-Major-Genl W. Taylor, Army Medical Department; and Surg.-Col. J. Richardson, Indian Medical Service (retired). It is hoped that the report may be ready in a few days for consideration by the Secretary of State.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether the increase of pay announced by him for the Army Medical Service is to be paid by the India or by the British Exchequer.—Mr. Powell Williams: Service in India is paid for by the Government of India. The Secretary of State for India has granted this increase of pay after full consideration, and the new regulations promulgating it will be issued by the Indian Government.—Mr. Buchanan inquired whether the proposal for this increase of pay originated with the Government of India, or, if not, whether their consent was obtained before this extra charge was laid on Indian finances. —Lord G. Hamilton: I believe in the first instance it was suggested by the War Office, then correspondence ensued, and the India Office agreed to the proposal.—Mr. Buchanan: Were the Government of India consulted?—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes.

COMMISSION ON THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

ON Feb. 15 Sir Henry Brackenbury gave evidence before Lord Welby's Commission with regard to what would be done in cases of a European war or of India's being threatened with invasion by Russia. Witness said the basis of the military charges on India was the theory that India should repay what England would not pay but for the military requirements of India, subject to some sort of rebate. That theory was altogether wrong. The strength of the Army in India was calculated, so as to allow of a powerful field army being placed on or beyond the Indian frontier in addition to the obligatory garrisons required for keeping order in India. The necessity for maintaining in India that powerful field army was called for by the aproach of a great military power into a position which enabled her to threaten directly Afghanistan (to which they were under treaty obligations), and indirectly to threaten the security of India. The object of British foregin policy, generally speaking, was to secure Great Britain's rule over her Empire. If it were desired to maintain British rule in India only for India's sake, then it would be fair to make India pay everything which could be shown was due to Britain's rule over India. But Britain's interest in keeping India under the British rule was enormous. India employed over 200,000 Britons and millions of British capital, and India's commerce was of immense value to Great Britain. Under those circumstances, in estimating the share that Innia should pay, England should be generous because she was rich and India was poor, and further because India was practically arbitrarily governed. The condition of things now in India was so absolutely changed from the time of the Indian Mutiny that the Army in India maintained out of Indian revenues was amply sufficient to deal with any revolt or mutiny without calling for more troops from England and therefore he ruled all help to India as being out of the question. If there was imminent probability of war with Russia this country would not send one soldier either to Russia or elsewhere until we had completely established our supremacy at sea and were free from all possible danger of attack. The Commission adjourned.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for the seven appointments in the Indian Medical Service which were competed for in the examination which began in London on the 5th Feb.:—1. J. G. P. Murray, 2. S. Anderson, 3. F. H. G. Hutchinson, 4. J. L. Marjoribanks, 5. J. A. Dredge, 6. R. W. Knox and 7. A. Fenton. Twenty-four men went up for the Indian Medical Service, but for the Army Medical Staff there were fewer candidates than vacant appointments, and only fourteen were qualified, although the War Office wanted thirty-five.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

THE total to night of Feb. 18 was £310,000. The Fund was opened on Saturday, Jan. 9. The Lord Mayor, on Feb. 17, remitted £50,000 to Calcutta, making £285,000 sent to date A note has been issued from the Mansion House warning the public against fraudulent collectors of money ostensibly intended for the fund.

Mr. A. Godley, in communicating to the Lord Mayor a telegram from the Viceroy expressing the Central Relief Committee's "deepest gratitude for prompt and munificent response in Great Britain to appeal on behalf of Indian sufferers," adds that "Lord George Hamilton desires to associate Her Majesty's Government with the Government of India in this acknowledgment."

Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, Governor of Malta, has opened an Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The amount subscribed by Lancashire towns and districts to the Indian Famine Fund is estimated at £95,000.

Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, as hon. treasurer to the Indian Famine Relief Fund being raised in Canada, has forwarded £10,000 to Calcutta.

In reply to a resolution passed by a Shoreditch Radical Club protesting against the disabilities of natives in India in regard to the Civil Service, and declaring "the frequent famines" to be mainly due to the "unjust, exclusive, and exorbitant extortions" of the British Government, Lord George Hamilton, through his secretary, explains the conditions of admission to the Indian Civil Service and adds:—"As regards the statement that the famine is due to the annual drain of money from India, Lord George Hamilton desires me to point out that these remittances represent the interest on British capital invested in India, and that without the investment of this capital it would have been impossible to construct the network of railways which are now saving literally innumerable lives by bringing food to the districts smitten by famine in conseqence of the failure of the season's rain."

Col. C. H. T. Marshall, I.S.C., writes from the United Service Club to suggest that whilst numbers of retired Indian Civil servants are not rich men and cannot therefore subscribe much money, they possess a fund of knowledge and personal experience of India and its wants, which might now be utilised by bringing home to the British public the needs of the famine-stricken people in the East. This might be done by organising a series of lectures to be delivered in different parts of the country, and thus following the excellent example recently set by the late Governors of Bombay and Madras (Lord Harris and Lord Wenlock).

A stirring appeal, drawn up by Sir William Wilson Hunter for the Oxford University, county and city, and other relief funds, is published for the information of similar city or county funds who may desire to circulate a house-to-house leaflet. In this appeal Sir William Hunter writes: "You are asked to help the British Government of India in its great and difficult task; to make the bare subsistence which it provides for all something more than the bare subsistence for those who need special relief; to help thousands sorely stricken by disease towards recovery; and to bring comfort and hope into thousands of homes left desolate by death."

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Feb. 15, agreed to a resolution of the Senate authorising Mr. Herbert (Secretary for the Navy) to transport from the Pacific coast contributions of grain for the relief of the starving population of India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Feb. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E G Stanley, B
Col J H Prendergast
Surgeon-Major A T Bown

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Clark, BCS, 6 mos
Mr A F D Cunningham, CIE, BCS, 8 mos
Mr R N Hodges, B, 6 mos
Mr A B Larkins, B, 13 days
Mr E H Clementson, B, 3 weeks
Mr W H Thornhill, M, 3 mos
Mr S D Pears, M, 7 mos
Mr F B Maclaren, Bo, 6 mos
Mr S E Down, Bo, 6 mos
Major H S Massy, 6 mos
Capt F W P Macdonald, 1 mo
Capt C W Jacob, B, 14 days
Capt B Strachey, 6 mos
Capt J W Drever, 6 mos
Lieut H F Jacob, 3 mos
Engr A Mitchell, 3 mos
Condr H Turner, 3 mos
Sub-Condr G Lennon, 3 Mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr N G Cholmeley, BCS
Mr H W P Scroope, BCS
Mr E S Douglas, B
Mr C V Harris, B
Mr J H Merriman, M
Mr A Maltby, M
Mr F G Pratt, Bo C S
Mr H F Forde, Bo
Mr W P Johnson, Bo
Lt-Col J F D Fordyce
Major H S Massy
Capt A P D Harris
Capt M L Shipley
Capt S M Tighe
Capt C C Anderson
Lieut d'A C Brownlow
Surg-Col L D Spencer
Condr J A Key
Condr E H Lee
Sub-Condr F Mackenzie

THE Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund have now received nearly 58 lakhs of rupees. The number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief all over India rose last week to 3,216,000, or an increase of nearly 75,000 in seven days. The North-West Provinces account for 33,000 and the Central Provinces for nearly 27,000; Bombay is about stationary; Bengal has 28,000 fewer on works, but about the same number have been added to the gratuitous relief lists.

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EUROPE AND THE PLAGUE.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

THE invitation of the Austrian Government to the Powers to send representatives to the Conference which opened, on Feb. 16, at Venice, simply stated that the Conference would be held to consider means to prevent the spread of plague. The British representatives are the Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B., lately secretary of Embassy in Constantinople; Surg-Gen. Cleghorn, I. M. S.; Dr. Thorne Thorne, C. B., principal medical officer of Local Government Board; Mr. H. Farnal, C. M. G., of the West African Department of the Foreign Office; and Prof. Notter, from Netley Hospital. Surg.-Col. Richardson will give assistance when necessary and represents the Indian Government pending the arrival of Dr. Cleghorn.

The Conference opened in the ball-room of the Royal Palace at the Western end of the Piazza San Marco. Some fifty delegates were present, representing England, Persia, Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Denmark, Sweeden and Norway Turkey, Egypt, India, Greece, Holland, Portugal, Spain, the United States, Switzerland, and Servia. Turkey had three sanitary delegates present, but no diplomatic representative. Persia was represented by Ranavota Bey. Count Bonin Longare, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, welcomed the delegates in the name of King Humbert. Count Lutzow, Austrian Minister at Dresden, returned thanks on behalf of the delegates, and on his proposition Count Bonin was elected president. The proceedings began by the reading of a series of relatively colourless questions drawn up by Austria. Press representatives are excluded from the Conference, only a brief official summary of the proceedings being issued.

On Feb. 17 the delegates adopted the Austrian programme as the basis of discussion, but reserved the right to express opinion on the various points contained therein. The *Times'* Venice correspondent supplies the following outline of the subsequent proceedings:—

France strongly urged the necessity of immediately ratifying the Paris Convention and referred to the need for strong measures in India, which would render it possible to decrease the severity of the European measures in proportion as the Indian regulations were increased in efficiency. France also urged the suppression of the Indian pilgrimage this year as far as possible, as already done, though under less difficult conditions, in Algeria and Tunis. Russia supported the French view, her delegate stating that precautions had already been taken on the Russian frontiers and expressing the wish that all countries would prohibit pilgrim traffic on their ships. Austria declared that her pilgrims were so few in number that their proper transport could be insured. She would therefore prefer regulation to prohibition of pilgrimages. Italy adhered to the Austrian programme, laying special stress on the desirability of stopping the export from infected ports of goods likely to convey contagion. Spain advocated sufficient quarantine regulations as the best means of protection, England expressed confidence that the measures already taken in the United Kingdom were the best possible defence against an invasion of the plague. At the request of the French delegate Dr. Th rne Thorne briefly described the English regulations. He deprecated the terror of some nations at the idea of the plague, which he regarded as a less dangerous disease than cholera. Three cases of plague had already been successfully treated in England free from any tache quarantainaire. He urged that it was now generally admitted that no sound basis had yet been obtained for special action with regard to the plague as with regard to the cholera and he hoped the Conference would take no decision based on ignorance. In the absence of a scientific basis England must be guided by her experience, and she had a century's experince to go upon.

The representative of Germany regretted the absence of Dr. Koch, Germany would trust mainly to her geographical position for protection and to the sanitary measures she had already adopted. The Netherlands adhered to the German statement. Turkey stated that the Sultan had taken every precaution. Europe had little cause to dread the epidemic's coming through the Red Sea. Generally the delegate was in favour of quarantine. On the proposal of France it was decided to devote tomorrow's sitting to the appointment of committees, and to place on the order of the day the ratification of the Paris Convention and the suppression of pilgrimages. Discussion of the latter question cannot be undertaken till the arrival of Dr. Cleghorn, the representative of the Indian Government, who is expected on Thursday or Friday. An excellent spirit prevails among the delegates. The issue of the conference practically lies between England and Fance. It is not yet known whether the English delegates will be authorised to ratify the Paris Convention. The French delegates fully admit the enormous difficulties attendant upon the prohibition of the Indian pilgrimage, but hope it will be possible to come to an understanding both with regard thereto and to the ratification of the Paris Convention.

Venice, Feb. 18 (Reuter).—The President of the Sanitary Confenrence, read a telegram from King Humbert, thanking the representatives of the States taking part in the Conference for the friendly sentiments expressed by them at the outset of their labours towards the Royal House of Italy. At the beginning of the proceedings the Belgian delegate urged the necessity of ratifying the Paris Convention. The question was adjourned till to-day, as the English delegates have as yet no instructions in regard to ratification. The *Times'* correspondent says:—The nominal cause of England's hesitation to ratify is the provision contained in the convention that each pilgrim transported aboard ship on the way to Mecca shall have at least two square metres of room on the lower deck. England holds out for one-and-a-half metre. All the medical delegates subsequently formed themselves into a technical commission under the presidency of Prof. Brouardel, of Paris, to examine data with regard to the plague for the purpose of constituting if possible an approximately scientific basis of action for the committee of ways and means, composed of diplomatic delegates. After agreeing upon the contagious character of the plague, the technical commission discussed the question of the transmission of the disease by rags, but adjourned before reaching a definite conclusion. According to the Dresden Conference rags may be admitted if hydraulically pressed into bales and bound with iron hoops, but the opinion of the present conference seems strongly in favour of the entire exclusion of rags from Europe.

The P. and O. steamer Malaga arrived at Marseilles, on Feb. 15, and was sent to Frioul.

It is to be hoped (says the *British Medical Journal*, that the International Sanitary Conference will be able to introduce some order into the existing chaos of regulations as to quarantine in Mediterranean ports, and that the British Government will see its way to take a strong line with those of our Mediterranean Colonies, which, by their recent regulations are neutralising the influence of this country in such matters, and going the right way to encourage other Powers to enforce rules of a kind to inflict serious damage upon British commerce. A strong effort will, it is said, be made by some of the Powers at the Conference to enforce the regulation that all ships coming from India, or having touched at Indian ports, should be disinfected and quarantined at the Suez Canal, and that the passage of vessels having had cases real or suspected on board, or carrying cargoes easily infected, should be altogether prohibited. No doubt this proposal will be vigorously resisted by the delegates of the British and of the Indian Governments, but they will be open to the retort that regulations exactly parallel are permitted to be enforced at Malta and Gibraltar. So long as this is permitted to be the case, it is to be feared that the task before the delegates will be one of great difficulty; and we cannot (the *Medical Journal* concludes) too strongly urge upon the Government the importance of taking early and decisive action to remove this stumbling block out of our way. Otherwise it is greatly to be feared that a serious blow may be inflicted upon British commerce, not only in the Mediterranean and India, but also to Australia and the Far East.

RUSSIA AND THE PLAGUE.

The Imperial Commission charged with devising the means of combating an invasion of the plague in Russia, intends to send to Bombay a party of scientists to study the bacteriology and symptoms of the diseases. The *Standard's* Moscow correspondent telegraphed on Feb, 17:—In former epidemics of the plague in Russia a customary precaution was to surround suspected districts with a more or less vigilant cordon of soldiers, and to shoot on the spot anyone caught attempting to break through. The *Bourse Gazette* represents England as the general enemy of mankind, sparing her possessions in the Mediterranean, but making no scruple about carrying the plague in her ships direct to foreign ports. The Russian Press in the present case appears to be only following the example of nations more interested in dealing a blow at English commerce than is Russia. There can be no doubt that if the plague does reach Europe, it will not be in British ships, but over the Russian Central Asian frontier, or still more likely by way of Astrakhan. This town is the centre of the great fisheries of European Russia, and its sanitation is of a very low order. Every spring some thirty thousand of the poorest class of Persians come over the frontier to engage for a starvation wage in the heavy labour of loading and unloading the steamers and barges plying on the Volga and the Caspian Sea. In Russia the death rate is some 20 per cent higher than the death-rate of any European country; in 1888 it even reached 38·4 per thousand. Medical aid for the whole Empire is at the rate, according to calculations made in 1890, of one doctor for 10,800 inhabitants. It is reckoned that in such provinces as that of Astrakhan there is one qualified medical man to 10,000 people. All the precautions in the world—and the Russian authorities are doing all in their power—will not counteract the native force of circumstances such as these. All praise is due to their efforts, but the Russian Press would be none the worse for a reminder that an "over salted," as they say, imitation of articles in the German Press, which speaks from a different platform, will not further the "cause of common humanity" against the scourge which threatens Russia first and foremost.

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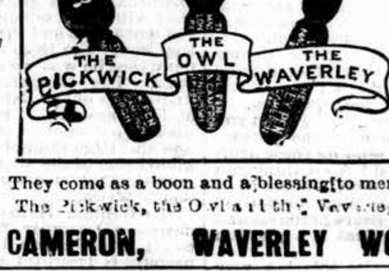

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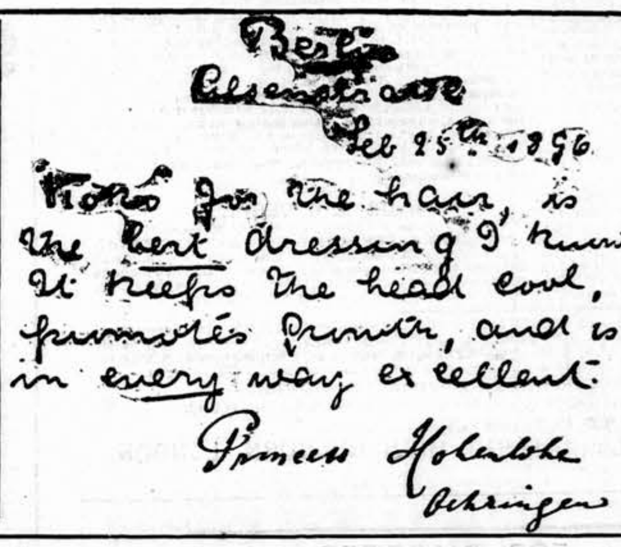

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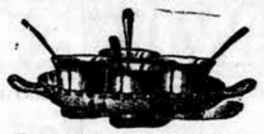
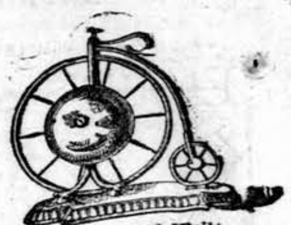


Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups: Rs. 35



Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

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Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

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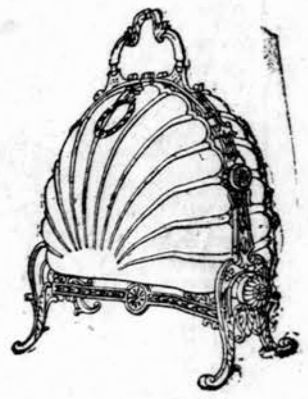
Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



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Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

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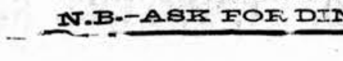

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